"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday fair; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,695. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

'RIPPER'S' MARK FOUND ON BODY OF RUTH CRUGER

Autopsy Shows Death Due to Crushing of Skull and Fiendish Use of a Long Knife.

NO ACCOMPLICE SUSPECTED

Efforts Bent Upon Getting Cocchi Back from Italy—Swann to Ask Wilson's Help.

POLICE UNDER 3 INQUIRIES

Mrs. Cocchi and Two Others Held—No Motor Cycle Policeman Implicated.

The autopsy, made at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, proved that Ruth Cruger was the victim of a murderer of the "ripper" type. A long knife wound was found in the abdomen, extending to the spinal column. This wound was inflicted, in the opinion of Dr. Otto H. Schultze, medical assistant to the District Attorney, after the blow which had crushed the skull, but before death.

A thorough search of the basement of Alfredo Cocchi's bicycle shop at 542 West 127th Street made yesterday under the direction of Police Captain J. J. Cray showed that, before digging the pit in which the body was buried, the murderer had started to excavate in another part of the basement, but had encountered solid rock at a depth of eighteen inches. A large locker was found, where it was thought that Cocchi hid the body until he completed the second pit in the basement. The body was probably in this locker while the police were questioning Cocchi on the floor above on Feb. 14 and when Cocchi was insisting that he had seen the girl leaving the shop on the day before with her skates under her arm.

This statement by Cocchi is the strongest evidence against him from his own mouth, as the skates and the shoes to which they were attached were found yesterday in the pit from which the body had been removed. The investigation of the basement showed that Cocchi toiled desperately on the nights of Feb. 13 and Feb. 14 to cover the evidences of the crime which must have been plentiful in the basement at the time the police first interrogated Cocchi on the street floor. By the time the first investigation of the premises was made on the night of Feb. 15, after Cocchi had disappeared, the traces of murder had been so well effaced that the police saw nothing out of place.

Swann to Appeal to Wilson.

District Attorney Swann decided yesterday to go to Washington to see President Wilson to ask that a special and urgent request for the delivery of Cocchi be made to the Italian Government, which has consistently refused to surrender men charged with murder, except on the stipulation that the death sentence should not be imposed. As a war ally of this country, it is believed that Italy will in this case grant the request which has been denied in other cases.

Mrs. Grace Humiston of 50 East Forty-second Street, the lawyer, whose efforts were solely responsible for the finding of the body, made a statement yesterday appealing for a thorough investigation of white slave gangs in this city, which are alleged to make a practice of spiriting girls away. She said that she knew of nine cases of missing girls which called for immediate inquiry, and that she knew of twenty-two basements in this city where girls had been trapped. When she was asked why she had not turned this information over to the police she replied:

"Because I was afraid if that were done, the girls would be spirited away or murdered."

Mrs. Humiston is convinced that Cocchi had accomplices and that they will eventually be found. It is said, however, that there is no instance on record where more than a single individual has been implicated in a murder of the "ripper" type.

The most recent of previous "ripper" crimes in this city were the killings of five-year-old Lenora Cohn at 350 Third Avenue on March 19, 1915, and of Charles Murray, four years old, at 270 First Avenue, on May 3, 1915. The murderers of these children were never caught. These crimes may be traced to Cocchi, as men addicted to crimes of this nature are extremely rare. Persons guilty of such acts are invariably those whose minds have been impaired by long depravity.

There will probably be three investigations this week of the failure of the police to make an adequate search of the premises where Ruth Cruger was last known to be alive. The Grand Jury will receive evidence against Cocchi today, and Assistant District Attorney Bohan said yesterday that it would be within its province, if the Grand Jury so desired, to investigate the police treatment of the case and make a presentment upon it. Coroner Patrick J. Riordan said he intended, at his inquest, "to inquire into police delinquency, if there has been any." Police Commissioner Woods has announced that he would thoroughly sift the facts to establish why the police permitted Cocchi to escape and why they did not make an early search of the basement.

Adds to Mystery of Police Failure.

The examination of the basement yesterday made it still more difficult to understand how the police and even passers-by failed to notice suspicious activities on the part of Cocchi between Feb. 13 and Feb. 15, in which time he disposed of the body. A further search of the burrow in which he hid the body showed that, in addition to stuffing the

Continued on Page 2.

To Use Rheims Cathedral as Pantheon for the Allies

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Conversion of the Cathedral of Rheims into a Pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France for the common cause of democracy has been determined upon by the French Government.

The plan, to be put into execution as soon as the war is over, was announced in dispatches today to the headquarters here of the French Restoration Fund.

It is proposed that the Cathedral shall not be restored, but that representatives of all the Allies shall place their battle flags within what remains of the historic edifice, which then shall be formally dedicated as a monument to the heroic dead.

FOR PROFITS TAX ON SLIDING SCALE

Senate Committee Likely to Adopt Substitute for Flat 16 Per Cent. Rate.

WOULD YIELD $525,000,000

Greater Burden on More Prosperous Concerns—Plan Urged by Investment Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — Abnormal excess war profits of large corporations would be heavily taxed under an amendment to the War Revenue bill, which seems likely to be adopted this week by the Senate Finance Committee. Small corporations would be taxed relatively less. The new tax, a substitute for that put in the bill by the House, would be graduated, running from 5 to 75 per cent. of excess profits accruing from the war.

The Senate Committee tentatively agreed upon a tax of 16 per cent. flat on excess war profits, but in the last week arguments have been advanced before the committee by financiers throughout the country that it was said today, would lead to a readjustment of the schedule. Under the proposed tax the corporations would pay approximately $525,000,000 annually. This is the figure originally agreed upon by the Finance Committee, as against the yield contemplated by the bill as passed by the House, $325,000,000.

Under the new system the percentage of tax would be reached upon the basis of net profits for an average of three years prior to the war—the years of 1911, 1912, and 1913—and the excess of last year. The calendar year would be used.

Here is the levy that would be imposed: A tax of from 5 to 20 per cent. on the excess of net income up to an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the normal pre-war income; 20 to 40 per cent. on an amount equal to 40 per cent. of the pre-war income; 40 to 60 per cent. on an amount equal to 60 per cent. of the pre-war income, and 75 per cent. on amounts above 80 per cent. of the pre-war income. In arriving at the basis for this tax, all net earnings retained by a corporations and not already paid out in dividends would be taken.

To Protect Smaller Enterprises.

In a substitute draft offered to the Senate Committee by Robert R. Reed of New York, counsel to the Investment Bankers' Association, as a system advocated by the bankers throughout the country, it is suggested that in determining the pre-war income of any corporation the Secretary of the Treasury be privileged to designate any other pre-war years than 1911, 1912, or 1913, which might be regarded as more representative, due to any particular conditions of business. This is aimed at protecting the smaller enterprises.

The substitute draft as framed by the Investment Bankers' Association is explained as intended to "adapt to American conditions the underlying principles of the English act, under which it has been possible to levy first a 50 per cent. tax, then a 60 per cent. tax and now an 80 per cent. tax.

"Under the English system," the bankers' brief goes on, "England raised $700,000,000 last year, and it is estimated that it will raise this year $1,000,000,000, all of it without substantial protest. No similar system has, it is believed, produced any such result even approximately.

"With our American organization, this method, once understood, seems even more necessary, if not absolutely essential, if we wish to have in fact and not merely in name a highly productive war excess-profits tax. No tax can get the bulk of real war, or abnormal profits which, either as drawn or as administered, lays its burdens on and confiscates non-war or normal profits. Inequities in small taxes cannot be borne. In a graduated per cent. tax they will not be imposed.

"Such a tax as imposed and administered should produce two or three times what can be obtained by any other so-called excess-profits tax. At half the English rate, this tax should produce in this country the $1,000,000,000 estimated for the English tax.

"The graduated exemption meets a very real need to get the higher tax where the rate of profits is truly abnormal. The doubled or tripled rate on the increased percentage would, if adopted, put the burden of the tax on the concerns getting higher profits for a given period and make it possible to retain a lower rate on concerns benefiting naturally from an increased business activity without raising prices."

Proposed Basis of the Tax.

The Investment Bankers' Association suggests, as one way of arriving at average war profits, that the net profits or income of corporations be taken for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, and that, from these years, the two yielding the highest and the lowest profits be deducted. That, the committee maintains, would afford a more equitable basis. But it does not seriously oppose the scheme to take the years of 1911, 1912, and 1913 flat.

The bankers suggest that the Secretary of War be empowered under the War Revenue bill to create a board of referees, if he deems it advisable, the Chairman to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission, designated by the commission's Chairman, and two other members to be named by the Secretary of the Treasury, one to be an expert public accountant. This board would have power to carry out all regulations of the War Revenue bill and review any ruling or decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue affecting the tax levied under it. This follows the English system.

The Senate Finance Committee has a full week's work ahead of it on the War Revenue bill. After disposing of the excess profits tax it will take up the proposed newspaper and periodical tax of 5 or cent. of net profits on advertising. This is approved and may out. Would not finally dispose of it

ZEPPELIN IS HIT BY DEFENSE GUN; FELLED BY FLIER

Thousands in England Watch Battle Between Raider, Batteries, and Airplane.

GERMANS LEAP TO DEATH

Airship Bursts Into Flame and Falls After Desperate Efforts to Escape.

BOMBS KILL 2, INJURE 16

Night Attack on an East Coast Town Results in the Destruction of Many Houses.

LONDON, June 17.—Two persons were killed and sixteen injured in last night's air raid, during which a Zeppelin was brought down. This official report of the raid was given out today:

"Last night's air raid was carried out by two enemy airships. One airship crossed the Kentish coast at about 2 A. M. and dropped six bombs on a coast town. According to the latest police reports, two persons were killed, sixteen were injured, and a large number of houses were damaged.

"The second raider attacked the east coast town of West Anglia at about 2:30 A. M. She was heavily shelled by guns of the anti-aircraft defense and driven off. It is probable she was damaged by gunfire. Shortly afterward this raider, after dropping a number of bombs in open places, was engaged and brought down in flames by a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps. The airship was destroyed. There were no casualties or damages in West Anglia."

A dispatch from an east coast town says that thousands of persons witnessed the destruction of the Zeppelin. The attack by anti-aircraft guns on the dirigible lasted fully half an hour, and people ran from their houses half dressed to watch the fight. When the black object, drifting across the sky from the southeast to the northwest, was seen to burst into flames the spectators cheered tumultuously. Cyclists and many persons on foot dashed off in the direction of the fallen airship, but owing to the unexpectedly long distance, few succeeded in locating the Zeppelin, which fell a few miles from the coast. It had been first winged by a land gun, and was then finished by an airplane, which the Zeppelin fought to the last with her guns.

The dirigible dropped in a field of corn, far from any habitation, and was entirely destroyed. All of the crew were killed and their bodies badly charred. Some of the men appeared to have jumped from the airship. Doctors hurried to the spot, but their services were needless.

The British airman who attacked the Zeppelin descended near by unhurt. According to the story of an inspector who witnessed the affair, searchlights enabled him to follow the movements of the Zeppelin and the attacking airman. The Zeppelin twisted and turned in an attempt to escape or beat off the airplane, and the machine-gun fire of the dirigible was heard distinctly. Presently another airman came upon the scene, and the Zeppelin continued to zigzag in an endeavor to head out to sea. But the first airman held to his quarry, and within a few minutes the end came.

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, England, June 17.—This town suffered most from this morning's visit of German air raiders. Two Zeppelins appeared over it shortly after 2 o'clock. Their presence was made known through the hum of their engines, and soon afterward by the dropping of bombs, which exploded in various parts of the town, bringing a majority of the populace into the streets in their night clothes.

Aerial torpedoes were dropped, but the raiders also employed high explosive and incendiary bombs, which caused a num-

Continued on Page 4.

Swedish Gunners Damage a Zeppelin Off Their Port

COPENHAGEN, June 17, (via London.)—A Zeppelin was observed about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon outside the harbor of Cimbrishamn, Sweden. A violent cannonade was directed against the dirigible, which withdrew in a damaged condition.

Cimbrishamn is on the Baltic coast of the Scandinavian Peninsula, and one of Sweden's southernmost ports. It is almost directly east of Malmö.

SUMMONS WOMEN TO SAVE THE FOOD

Nation-Wide League for Conservation Launched by Hoover on President's Order.

ASKS ALL TO REGISTER

July 1 to 15 the Date—Every Housewife Complying Will Receive an Emblem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Acting upon instructions from President Wilson to take immediately, without regard to Congressional delay, the steps necessary for the conservation of the country's food supply, Herbert C. Hoover, upon his return here tonight from New York, where he conferred with Governor Whitman, issued an appeal to the women of the country, in which he told them that they might well prove the deciding factor in winning the war against Germany. Food, he said, would decide the war.

Mr. Hoover included in his message the statement that the saving of 2 cents on each meal every day for each person would save to the nation a sum equal to the first Liberty Loan issue. A single pound of bread saved weekly for each person, he said, would increase the country's wheat exports 100,000,000 bushels within a year.

He asked that the work of registering the women throughout the country be started not later than July 1 and be continued intensively for fifteen days. To each woman who promises to enter the food-saving army a tag will be issued, to be displayed in the window, bearing the national shield, surrounded by heads of wheat. It is the hope of Mr. Hoover to have one of these tags displayed in every home. Each woman will be asked to sign a pledge.

Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

Will Appeal to Men Later.

"As requested by the President, we ask every woman in the United States engaged in the personal control of food to register for actual membership in the food administration, thus entering directly into the national service. We shall later on ask various classes of men likewise engaged in food preparation and distribution to also volunteer to the national service in their various branches.

"We must enter a period of sacrifice for our country and for democracy. Many must go into battle, but many can only remain at home. The world's food supply is short and many must suffer. We have the major burden of feeding the whole world. Food must be managed and transported in our own country and to our allies in such a way as to get the most out of it. Those who remain at home can also help and can 'fight by helping the fighter fight' and can 'serve by saving.'

"Since food will decide the war, each American woman can do a real national service by protecting the food supply of the nation. Ninety per cent. of American food consumption passes through the hands of our women. In no other field do small things, when multiplied by our 100,000,000 people, count for so much. A single pound of bread saved weekly for each person will increase our export surplus of wheat 100,000,000 bushels, and an average saving of two cents on each meal every day for each person will save to the nation for war purposes $2,000,000,000 per annum.

"The proper assurance of the food to our allies will not only encourage them, but it will maintain them in war. Without a larger margin from our abundant food supply, only to be secured by individual effort and volunteer sacrifice, the war will be prolonged and thousands of lives, not only of men, but also of women and children, needlessly lost. The guiding hand of women in the home can alone control in this matter.

"Furthermore, this is not alone a war question. The high prices which are bearing so hard on the poor and the

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT TO ASK $600,000,000 FOR GREAT AIR FLEETS

Record-Breaking Project Will Be Submitted to Congress, Probably This Week.

BAKER CHAMPIONS PLANS

"A Few Trained Aviators May Spell the Difference Between Victory and Defeat."

TEST OF AMERICAN METTLE

Action Is Expected to Give Impetus to Movement for a Department of Aeronautics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Administration will submit to Congress, probably the present week, estimates of appropriations for the greatest air fleet ever devised. The aviation program calls for an expenditure of $600,000,000, and the President is understood to have given his approval to a bill prepared by officials of the War and Navy Departments and the Council of National Defense.

Secretary Baker issued a statement tonight saying: "The War Department is behind the aircraft plans with every ounce of energy and enthusiasm at its command. The aircraft program seems by all means the most effective way in which to exert America's force at once in telling fashion."

Leaders in Congress were advised today that the Administration would seek a record-breaking appropriation for aviation. Information at the Capitol is that the Aircraft Production Board has decided $600,000,000 is required for the training of fliers, the acquisition of sites, and establishment of training schools, and the purchase of thousands of aircraft.

It is understood the estimates, approved by the President, will be submitted for a "continuing program," of construction, the money to be available as fast as it can be expended. Congress will be asked to authorize the "continuing program" just as it authorized a three-year building program for the navy shortly before the United States entered upon the war with Germany.

With the submission of the estimates there will be a continuation of hearings by Senate and House committees on the Sheppard-Hulbert bill for creation of a department of aeronautics.

When the Administration asks for $600,000,000 for aviation alone, its estimates will exceed the combined totals of the Army and Navy Appropriation bills of two years ago. Not until the last session did Congress awake to the importance of aviation as a part of warfare. Bills passed in the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress and the first session of the Sixty-fifth carried approximately $75,000,000 for aeronautics for the army, navy, coast patrol and Panama Canal fortifications.

America's Chance in Europe.

The fund soon to be asked for is to be a war emergency appropriation. It is planned that the United States shall send thousands of airplanes to Europe. In his statement tonight Secretary Baker said:

"The aircraft plan meets the demand of the situation. Under existing conditions of fighting, where the Allies and Germans are fighting on practically even terms as regards man power and aircraft, the addition which we can contribute to the Allied air forces will be proportionately of far greater value than the immediate aid which we can furnish on land. According to the best information obtainable, there are about seven million men on the western front today. The addition of a few infantry units, while of great moral value, means little in forcing a decision.

"A few thousand trained aviators, however, with the machines for their use, may spell the difference between victory and defeat.

"The supremacy of the air, in modern warfare, is essential to a successful army. America must make sure that the Allies and not Germany secure the permanent domination of the air and that within the year.

"It will take no more shipping space to send a thousand air pilots abroad than a thousand infantrymen; it will take no more space to send airplanes and motors than artillery. It is now certain that if we make the effort we can send enough of both men and machines within a year to be of great value, perhaps to turn the scale, all without handicapping our plans for the army which is to follow, nor hindering the vital flow of food and munitions.

"American airmen and airplanes may turn the tide. They furnish our supreme opportunity for immediate service on the fighting line."

Congress Expected to Aid.

The enormous appropriations which the Administration is to ask for aviation rather staggered members of Congress today, but it is not believed there will be any material pruning of the estimates.

The submission of the estimates probably will give impetus to the movement for a Department of Aeronautics, proposed in the Sheppard-Hulbert bill, upon which a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is now working.

There is also pending in the House a bill by Representative Hulbert of New York to create a special House Committee on Aeronautics to consist of twenty-one members. The aviation estimates may be referred when they reach the House to any one of three committees—Appropriations, Naval Affairs, and Military Affairs. A clash of committee jurisdiction is not improbable considering the magnitude of the proposed appropriation, which concerns both the army and the navy. During the present session the Appropriations Committee has had charge of most of the war budgets on the theory that they were deficiency measures coming under the jurisdiction of that body.

For Real Sportsmen.—The Anglers Medal and $125.00 in prizes will be given for the biggest fish caught this year. Write for classification and measurement blank. Second Annual Anglers Derby. The New York Times.

DUMA VOTES FOR AN OFFENSIVE AT ONCE; GERMANY SCHEMING FOR AN ARMISTICE; ROOT WILL VISIT MANY RUSSIAN CITIES

Root Mission May Go to the Rumanian Front; Moscow, Kiev and Odessa Are to be Visited

PETROGRAD, June 16, (via London, June 17.)—Members of the American Commission devoted Saturday to informal conferences with prominent Russians. Elihu Root, head of the mission, met Alexander J. Guchkoff, chief of the Munitions Bureau. Ambassador Francis is arranging other small dinners and luncheons to enable the members of the American mission to meet the Russian Cabinet Ministers. The Americans are arranging for visits to Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa, and possibly to Rumania.

Rear Admiral Glennon and other naval officers will visit the Russian naval centres independent of the commission's movements. Major Gen. Scott and the officers of his staff will make independent visits to military places.

The indications are that the commission will remain in Russia three or four weeks.

How the Root Party Spend Their Days at Work.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 15, (via London, June 18).—The reception of the Root mission by the press here has been most curious. Such newspapers as the Novoe Vremya, belonging to the Right, confine themselves to statements made by Mr. Root and publish no leaders on the mission, but the Bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has not yet printed one line on the mission, apparently maintaining an attitude of such strict reserve as will not bind them to a definite line of action in the future.

Meanwhile the mission is chiefly occupied in becoming accustomed to its surroundings, in acquiring information as to the situation in Russia, in taking those necessary steps and making acquaintances which must precede the commencement of definite tasks.

Every morning Senator Root receives journalists, to whom he issues statements and asks several question. Then follows a conference at which all the envoys attend and discuss the work of the mission and its progress. The rest of the day is spent in visiting, or being vited by, Ministers and such others who can throw any light or facilitate the task of the mission. Mr. Root and M. Tereschenko meet every day, while the military section with General Scott at its head keeps in close touch with War Minister Kerensky, visits the barracks and scenes of military interest in Petrograd and Mr. McCormick and M. Shingareff consult together on agricultural questions.

Inside the Winter Palace, amid palatial surroundings in rooms with the thickets imaginable walls with doors often of iron, there is an air of activity essentially and emphatically American.

Many of the members are paying their first visit to Petrograd and the white nights which now adorn the Russian capital rouse considerable interest among them. Last night I was chatting with General Scott when the new daylight broke, and to him broad daylight at 1 o'clock in the morning was a matter not only of interest but also of wonder.

RUSSIAN CHAMBER ROUSED

Declares Separate Peace Would Be Treason to the Allies.

ARMY'S INACTIVITY ALSO

Safety of Country and Maintenance of Liberty Lie in Immediate Attack.

ACTION WAS EXPECTED HERE

But News of It, Following Stand of Workmen's Councils, Pleases Washington.

PETROGRAD, June 17.—The Duma in secret session has passed a resolution for an immediate offensive by the Russian troops.

The resolution declares a separate peace with Germany or prolonged inactivity on the battle front to be ignoble treason toward Russia's allies, for which future generations never would pardon the Russia of the present day.

"The Duma therefore considers," the resolution adds, "that the safety of Russia and the maintenance of the liberties which have been obtained lie in an immediate offensive in close cooperation with Russia's allies."

The announcement last week that the Cabinet had decided to suggest a conference of the Allies for examination of treaties was followed today by the publication of the note sent to the other Governments in question. The note suggests a conference to revise the agreements existing among the Allies as to war aims, with the exception of the London agreements, which provides that none of the signatory powers shall conclude a separate peace.

First Woman Minister in Office.

In a workman's blouse and a leather skirt, Countess Sophie Panin yesterday appeared to take up the post of Assistant Minister of Social Tutelage, a Department of State with the function of administering the charitable and social institutions and also the care of children. The Countess is the world's first woman minister. She is 45 years of age and very wealthy. She resides in a palace which she transformed into apeople's house, a combination of recreation place and popular university.

As an active worker of the Constitutional Democratic Party the Countess last week was elected a member of one of the newly created sub-districts. In a statement to The Associated Press she declared that her staff of officials would consist for the most part of women. She hopes that her appointment will be the signal for the transfer of social institutions in other countries into the hands of women.

LONDON, June 17.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that Russian newspapers report that Admiral Madimoff, commander of the Baltic fleet, has been appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff, and that General Lumhomsky has been appointed Chief of the General Staff to the Commander in Chief.

Action Was Expected in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Officials of the Government heard with great satisfaction tonight that the Russian Duma had adopted a resolution declaring for an immediate offensive against the Teutonic enemy. This satisfaction was increased through the fact that it followed information that the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had rejected the plan for a separate peace.

No authoritative statement was obtainable tonight, but it was intimated that the news of the action of the Duma in favor of an offensive was no surprise. This suggested that the Government had some advance information of the disposition of the Duma.

In connection with the gratifying news from Petrograd attention was called to the fact that the reports to the State Department in regard to conditions in Russia have been more optimistic than surface developments indicated. David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, has never adopted the pessimistic tone that has filled most statements coming from those who were in favor of having Russia retain full membership in the Entente Alliance. His view very generally was that the patriotic spirit necessary to the defeat of Germany was still alive in Russia and that it would prevail in the end over those who wanted to quit fighting. The advices received from Petrograd today seem to sustain Mr. Francis as a prophet.

Nothing was obtained tonight to show the views of the Government as to the effect of Elihu Root's participation in the effort to have Russia remain true to her allies, but it is not doubted here that as soon as the country learns of the part played by Mr. Root in this

GERMANS GIVE UP FAITH IN U-BOATS

Responsible Persons Abandon the Idea of Forcing Peace by Their Use.

DECEIVED, THE PEOPLE SAY

Admiralty Withholds Figures of May Sinkings, Evidently Fearing Popular Disappointment.

COPENHAGEN, June 17, (via London, Monday, June 18.)—The Associated Press correspondent today had an opportunity to converse with a man just returned from Germany, who said responsible Germans had quite abandoned hope of forcing an end of the war through submarine activity, and that the people in general were now declaring in increasing numbers that they had been deceived and misled by the preachers of submarine ruthlessness, who had promised them a speedy peace, but had merely brought the United States into the war.

The German Admiralty is showing no haste to publish the submarine statistics for May. No estimates of them, or even approximations, have yet been issued, though announcement of the 1,000,000-ton result in April was made May 6, and the figures for March were published April 13.

The delay tends to confirm the impression that the May statistics will show a considerable falling off from the April figures, information from Germany being to the effect that between 700,000 and 800,000 tons were sunk in May. It is also thought here that the German Admiralty is endeavoring to prepare the public for the situation by long dissertations that results are to be measured not by the actual tons sunk, but by the guns and men which the necessity of arming ships keeps from being sent to the front.

The newspaper writers at the Berlin press conference on Friday were instructed to emphasize the delay and embarrassment to allied commerce caused by the necessity of convoying ships.

No definite data were given them as to when the end of the war might be expected through the submarine campaign, and the pro-submarine papers, like the Tageszeitung and the Kreuzzeitung, have shown marked nervousness at the mention by the Conservative leader, Herr von Heydebrand, of two months as the outside limit set by a German Admiral as the time necessary to see the finish of England. The Tageszeitung immediately protested against a too literal interpretation of Herr von Heydebrand's time limit and surrounded it with a hedge of conditions and explanations.

The Admiralty Press Bureau, inspired to further activity by Major Moraht's statement in the Tageszeitung that the submarine had done nothing to interfere with the shipment of munitions and supplies from England to France, recently gave the newspaper correspondents permission to print statements that the campaign had attained what was desired by interfering with supplies of raw material for munitions and food for munition workers.

VENUS PENCILS. Best pencils made are VENUS, 17 degrees.—Advt.

NEW GERMAN BAIT FOR RUSSIAN PEACE

Considers Offering an Armistice While the Slavs Elect an Assembly.

SEEKS TO PLEASE COUNCIL

Thinks Also It Would Further Pro-German Sentiment Among Workmen and Soldiers.

COPENHAGEN, June 17.—The German Government, which has been endeavoring by means of semi-official communications, statements by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, concerning peace overtures; telegrams by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, Socialist negotiators of the Scheidemann type, and in other ways to come to a separate arrangement for peace or an armistice with Russia, is considering a new move, namely, an offer of an armistice for the period of the elections to the Russian constitutional convention.

The Associated Press has this information from a reliable source. The informant, who has just come from Germany, says that Government agents are desirous of reaching some such arrangement, not only as a compliment to the Russian Council and to further the growth of pro-German sentiment, but also because Germany desires to see some stable government established there, with which it would be possible to enter into negotiations. He cited one of the best-known German parliamentarians as saying that the present authorities in Russia are not "verhandlungsfaehig," that is, not capable of negotiating, and that there is little hope of peace so long as the present conditions in Russia continue.

The German newspapers which have arrived thus far print the German Socialists' memorandum on peace terms without comment, the Vorwärts alone accompanying the memorandum with a column explanation of motives and hopes. But many of the papers comment on President Wilson's recent speech and his message to Russia, and on the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's semi-official statement thereon, which is treated as an official incitation to the Russian authorities to negotiate peace on a basis of no indemnities or annexations.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's words "this formula presents no obstacle to peace between Russia and the allied (Teutonic) powers, which have never demanded from Russia annexations and contributions," of course contains a "joker" in the use of the word "annexations," instead of "cessions" of territory, the Imperial Chancellor's repeated declarations that the lands wrested from Russia and now occupied by the Teutonic troops should not be allowed to go back to Russia being still in force.

The erection of Russian Poland into a buffer kingdom, dependent upon Germany and with a Hapsburg monarch, toward which the Austro-German authorities are still laboring, is, strictly speaking, not annexation, though the intended result is the same. The German plans, however, go further than the

Continued on Page 2.

Preparing to Receive Our Men in France; Wooden City, an Enlarged Port, New Railroads

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—Each day that passes throws into stronger relief the instant and astounding popularity of the American troops in Paris. Although the city is crowded with soldiers of the allied nations on leave or passing through, wearing all conceivable shades of khaki, the people of Paris have already learned to distinguish the simple, workmanlike uniform of the United States, and it is rare that even a group of two or three fail to be saluted with cries of "Vive l'Amérique!" while a party of half a dozen standing on a street corner rapidly becomes the centre of an enthusiastic crowd.

The fact is General Pershing's arrival has brought home to Parisians in a manner no speeches or newspaper articles could do, the meaning of American participation in the war. As a high Foreign Office official said to me this morning:

"The masses need something visible, something tangible like the actual presence of American soldiers to enable them full to realize that America is with us unreservedly. The governing and more educated classes understood this before, now the populace knows it too and is cheered, strengthened, and delighted accordingly."

The press comments have insisted from the outset on the symbolical character of General Pershing's presence as forerunner of a great American army of helpers whose military aid will be only one branch of their multifarious activities. Thus today Arthur Meyer, editor of the Gaulois writes:

"When last night General Pershing raised his glass at the Opera Comique to France, our France, he gave in words of almost filial tenderness a pledge of American friendship, whole hearted and unrestricted. First of all, the American alliance stands to counterbalance Russia's temporary weakness and our soldiers know that great forces are preparing to aid them in bearing the weight of future battles.

"That should relieve our minds of anxiety caused by a prolongation of the war. But it is equally vital for us to realize the capital importance of American intervention as regards the period immediately following peace. It will be an infusion of new blood in France's veins, an inoculation with modern methods, in a word, a general rejuvenation. Naturally, we must not lose in contact with American qualities those of our own which make up the genius of our race. But from American methods we must learn to get the proper value from our own qualities and exploit in full our admirable resources. In opening wide our windows to breathe the air that comes from the new world we will strengthen our weakened lungs.

"Already the Americans, desirous to facilitate the access of their expeditionary corps, have chosen a French port to enlarge it. Already they are constructing a town of wood from which will set out their first contingents to take part in the defile of the Fourteenth of July review. Hip Hip Hoorah! Already they announce the construction of railroads, not, of course, to compete with our existing lines, but to aid them carry the traffic that will ever continue to augment and that only the first beginnings or rather the first symptoms of the new order of things. It rests with us to bring about the full realization of the whole splendid program for France's rebirth."

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one hour from Washington.

effort there will be a widespread demand that full credit be given to him.

When Mr. Root left Washington he was said to share a rather general view that his was a forlorn hope. At the same time there was a prevalent feeling that if the desire of the United States that Russia remain in the allied column was to be realized Mr. Root was the man who was best fitted to accomplish this great diplomatic task. It has been said here that if Mr. Root were successful he would crown his career of statesmanship with an accomplishment exceeding all the notable achievements that had been his portion in his many years of public service.

The rejection by the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of the plan for a separate peace following the address delivered yesterday by Mr. Root before the Council of Ministers, and the Duma's course in quickly emphasizing this spirit of patriotism by adopting a resolution declaring for an immediate offensive, are expected to be the foundation for sympathetic expressions from other public bodies in Russia that will pave the way for the re-establishment of the Russian national spirit.

There is reason to believe that the Washington Administration would not be surprised if the Russian military forces were soon forcing the fighting against Germany and Austria again.

RATIFY GRIMM'S EXPULSION.

Congress of Workmen's Councils Against Swiss Peace Agent.

PETROGRAD, June 16, (via London, June 17.)—The first act of the Pan-Russian Congress of all Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, upon which depends the immediate destiny of Russia in regard to both international and domestic questions, was to ratify the expulsion by the Provisional Government of the Swiss Socialist, Robert Grimm, who is reported to have been the medium through which the Germans attempted to arrange a separate peace with Russia.

Grimm's case was taken up when the congress assembled this evening, immediately after the delegates had elected as their President N. C. Tcheidse, President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Grimm's expulsion was approved by the passage, with a vote of 640 to 121, of a resolution indorsing the action of M. Tsereteli and M. Skobeleff, Socialist members of the Cabinet, who investigated the activities of the Swiss Socialist and brought about the order for his expulsion.

The congress expressed the view that the action of the Ministers corresponded perfectly with the interests of the Russian revolution and the Socialist Internationale. It welcomed the decision of the Ministers to publish the full details regarding the Grimm affair.

STOCKHOLM, June 16, (via London, June 17.)—Additional details of the German peace offer to Russia are contained in the Social Demokraten's translation of the telegram said to have been addressed by A. Hoffman, a member of the Swiss Federal Council, to Robert Grimm, the Swiss Socialist. The newspaper's version of the telegram contains the following:

"I am convinced that Germany and her allies would immediately take up peace negotiations at the wish of Russia's allies. As to what concerns the German war aim, you can read articles in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. There, after consultation with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, the declaration has been made regarding annexation to the effect that Germany does not desire any increase in her territory or any economic or political expansion."

Grimm passed through Stockholm in the middle of May as the ostensible guide of some 250 Russian exiles who were returning home. He spent much time here in conferences with Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians, and endeavored to avoid publicity in regard to his efforts. The Associated Press correspondent, who since has been endeavoring to learn more about Grimm's errand, found the agents of the Central Powers here eager to picture Grimm in the light of a bitter opponent of Germany, who could not be induced to have any dealings with that empire.

Angelica Balabanoff, who with Grimm played a prominent part in the Kronstadt uprising, was one of the members of the party which Grimm piloted through Stockholm.

Stands by Socialist Minister.

COPENHAGEN, June 17, (via London.)—Premier Zahle has declined to comply with the request of the Conservatives that the Socialist Minister, T. Stauning, whose participation in the Stockholm conferences is held to be inconsistent with the determination of the Scandinavian Governments to abstain for the present from peace mediation, retire from the Cabinet in favor of another Socialist not actively associated with the Stockholm movement. It is expected that M. Rottboer, the Conservative representative in the Cabinet, will withdraw, but it is not believed the rupture will lead to new elections.

HOLLAND THREATENS TO CUT OFF BELGIANS

Minister Says That if We Stop Exports Country Cannot Send Food for Relief.

AMSTERDAM, June 17, (via London.)—The Dutch Government's views concerning possible restrictions of American exports to Holland are set forth in a statement made to The Associated Press by the Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, F. E. Posthuma. As prepared by the Minister himself, it reads:

"To judge properly the consequences which eventual prohibition or restriction of exports to Holland would entail, it is necessary to give full attention to the following facts:

"First, there has been no increase of imports into Holland of any cereals or similar produce during the war. The consumption in Holland of these commodities imported from abroad was as follows: In 1912 2.1 million tons; in 1913, 2.2; in 1914, 1.7; in 1915, 2.2; in 1916, 1.9. The great difficulties and subsequent detention from which Dutch shipping has had to suffer during the last months have put Holland into the greatest embarrassment so far as feeding its cattle is concerned. Should these embarrassments increase further through any untoward action from America, there will be only one single solution, namely, the export of cattle on an extensive scale.

"Secondly—Holland has a superabundance of cattle and agricultural products, such as meat, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, and fruit. This surplus has to be exported in the following proportions to the United Kingdom, France, and the American Relief Committee in Belgium: Fifty per cent. of pork and other kinds of meat (beef, poultry,) potatoes, potato-flour, flax; 75 per cent. milk and milk products, 25 per cent. butter, vegetables, and fruit, 33 per cent. of cheese, and 66 per cent. flaxseed.

"The export to these countries, including deliveries to the American Relief Committee in Belgium, will have to be stopped immediately in the event of America interfering with the importation of fodder. Such interference would obliterate to a great extent, if not entirely, the necessity of export.

"Thirdly—Holland is dependent on the importation of coal, iron, salt, and grain. If the supplies of grain from America and coal from England are diminished, Holland will be compelled to acquire these commodities in some way or other from other sources. As soon as Holland through any action on the part of America has to give up its hopes of receiving its necessaries from the West it will be obliged for its own maintenance to turn for assistance eastward for its needs in coal and other products.

"Hindrances on the part of America to the importation of artificial fertilizers and fodder would have a direct and serious influence upon the economic condition of Holland itself."

GERMANS ON AISNE MAKE SMALL GAIN

Penetrate French Salient Northwest of Hurtebise Farm, but Are Driven Back.

LULL ON BRITISH FRONT

Haig's Aviators Bring Down Seven Machines in Heavy Fighting in the Air.

PARIS, June 17.—The German troops on the Aisne front delivered an attack this morning on a French salient in the region of the Hurtebise farm, north of the monument erected there to commemorate Napoleon's great victory over the Allies in 1814. The attack, which was preceded by a violent bombardment lasting throughout the night, succeeded in penetrating a salient in the French line. Severe fighting followed, as the French made an immediate counterattack, driving the Germans back and retaking all but a small element of the first line.

Artillery fighting of considerable intensity continues all along the Chemin des Dames front.

For several days past the Germans have been violently bombarding the City of Rheims. Twelve hundred shells were thrown into the city today, causing several casualties among the few civilians remaining there.

The text of the official communication issued tonight reads:

After a bombardment carried out last night in the sector of Hurtebise, the Germans attacked, north of the monument, a salient in our positions, which they succeeded in penetrating. Driven back after a spirited engagement, the enemy was able to maintain himself only in a small element of our advanced line.

The artillery fighting continued throughout the whole day in this region, as well as in the neighborhood of Cerny and north of Braye-en-Laonnois.

The Germans have been violently bombarding Rheims for several days past. Twelve hundred shells were thrown into the town today, resulting in several casualties among the civilian population.

The afternoon statement follows:

In the region northeast of Cerny the enemy violently bombarded our position at Bovelle, while German detachments assembled in the enemy trenches for an attack. Our artillery broke up these preparations and the attack was abandoned.

Further east, in the sector of Hurtebise, the artillery fighting became extremely intense during the night. German reconnoitring parties east of Rheunes and north of Embermenil were dispersed by our fire.

In the Woevre and in the Vosges, at Hilsenfirst, we made surprise attacks which enabled us to take prisoners and destroy a number of shelters of the enemy.

British Down Seven Airplanes.

LONDON, June 17.—Beyond artillery fighting and trench raids at several points there has been little activity on the British front in the past twenty-four hours. Yesterday, however, the airmen were very busy. Seven German machines were brought down, two falling within the British lines. Three others were driven down out of control. The British lost two airplanes.

The text of the evening's announcement follows:

The hostile artillery was active today south of Croisilles, southwest of Lens, and at a number of points between Armentieres and Ypres.

There was great activity in the air yesterday. Seven German airplanes were brought down in air fighting, two of which fell within our lines; three other enemy machines were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes are missing.

The early statement said:

Portuguese troops have repelled several German raids during June.

We captured a few prisoners last night as a result of a raid north of Gouseaucourt, south of the Ypres-Comines Canal. A hostile raiding party, caught in our artillery barrage, failed to reach our trenches.

Portuguese on Belgian Front.

HAVRE, June 17 (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

Last night there was great artillery activity in the region of Steenstraete and Hetsas, and lively bomb fighting near the ferrymans house. On two occasions the Germans attempted vainly to approach our advance posts established near this point during the course of the day.

There was slight artillery activity along the whole Belgian-British front in the afternoon. We took several prisoners last night in a surprise attack carried out by us north of Gouseaucourt. South of the Ypres-Comines Canal a German attack was caught under the barrage of our batteries and was unable to reach our trenches.

Since the first of the month the Portuguese troops have repelled several different attempts of the enemy.

"Mountain Prominence" Captured.

BERLIN, June 17, (via London.)—The War Office communication, issued today, says:

Army of Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders, during the evening (Saturday,) the artillery duels were intense southeast of Ypres and north of Armentières. Southwest of Warneton English detachments tried to push forward but were repulsed.

From La Bassée Canal to the Arras-Cambrai Railway there was lively artillery activity by both sides. Near Monchy and Croisilles the English continued their attacks. While the enemy was entirely repulsed east of Monchy, he penetrated temporarily our trenches northwest of Bullecourt. In counterattacks, in which we captured over seventy prisoners, the position was regained. Southwest of Cambrai, and also between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy was more quiet than in recent days.

Army of the Crown Prince.—On the Aisne front the firing increased, at times to considerable intensity. On the Chemin des Dames storming troops of a Bavarian regiment forced their way into a French position northwest of the Hurtebise farm, captured a mountain prominence, and held it against three strong counterattacks. Twenty-five French Chasseurs and four machine guns were brought in.

In Champagne the fighting activity was much more intense.

Army of Duke Albrecht. — There is nothing to report.

GERMANS STILL CONFUSED.

Withdrawing in Flanders to the River Lys and Warneton.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 17.—During the last few days there have been a number of minor actions at various points of the British line between Hill 60 and Bullecourt. South of the salient the enemy is drawing back to the River Lys and Warneton to get away from the British gunfire and patrols. His men are in a hideous position here, isolated groups of men being out of touch with their headquarters, and left very much to their own devices in shell craters and digging themselves into holes on the other side of the Comines canal. The German command does not seem to be decided upon what line of defense to make the next stand, and there are still signs of bewilderment after their loss of Messines Ridge.

Southward, on the west side of Bullecourt, English troops have taken another line of defense which they found to their much deep ed it new—in an action of which, so far, I can give no details, having been busy further north on Flemish ground by the Ypres salient.

The sun is fierce and hot over Flanders, giving great splendor to this June of war, but baking the troops brown and dry. Up in the battle line thirst is the great demon in that shadowless land of craters, where the earth itself is parched and cracked, and where there is a white, blinding glare. On the day of the Messines battle water went up quickly with two lemons for each man "to help them through the barrage," according to a young staff officer with a bright sense of humor at the mess table, "but there was never too much, and in some places not enough, for the wounded men, whose thirst was like fire, and they were yet not greedy, poor chaps, if there was only a little to go around."

The Australians had some great adventures in this battle, and not enough has been told about them because they took a great share of the fighting, especially in the last phase of it, when they passed through some of the British first wave troops and held a great stretch of new front under a violent fire and against the enemy's endeavors to retake the ground.

On the extreme right of the line forming the pivot of attack was a body of Australian troops who had to get through the German barrage and fling duckboard bridges over the little Douve River and cross to the German support line under machine gun fire from a beastly little ruin called Grey Farm. The enemy was sniping from shell holes and bullets were flying about rather badly. A young Australian officer dealt with Grey Farm, crawling through the hedges with a small party of men and setting fire to the ruin, so that it should give no more cover. Meanwhile, further to the north, the Germans were still about in gaps not yet licked up and in strong points not yet cleared. A body of them gave trouble in Huns Walk on Messines Road, where there was a belt of uncut wire when the Australians arrived. "Hell!" said the Australians. "What are we going to do about that?" There was great shellfire and machine gun fire, and the sight of that wire was disgusting.

"Leave it to me," said a young tank officer, "I guess old rattle belly can roll that down." He and the other tank officers were keen even at the most deadly risks to do their best alongside the Australians for reasons that belong to another story. They did excellent work, and this tank at Huns Walk crawled along the hedge of wire and laid it flat as its tracks. Another tank was slouching about under heavy shelling in search of strong posts, with the Australian boys close up to its flanks. Suddenly a burst of flame came from it, and it seemed a doomed thing. But out of the body of the beast came a very cool young man, and mounted high upon it with bits of shell whistling by his head. He stamped out the fire, and did not hear the comments of the Australian lads, who said:

"Gosh, that fellow is pretty game. He's all right!"

Much further north another tank came into action with the Australians near the few old remnants of a charred wall and timber where a strong point of Germans in concrete chambers were causing the British troops loss and worry.

"Anything I can do to help you?" asked a tank officer very politely through his steel trap door.

"Your machine guns would be jolly useful in our trench," said the Australian officer. "We are a bit under strength here."

The tank officer was a friend in distress. He dismantled his machine guns, took them into the trench and fought alongside the Australians until they were relieved.

CALLS WILSON SPEECH "INSOLENT RUBBISH"

Cologne Gazette Thinks It Was Made to Counteract American Sympathy for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 17.—Commenting on President Wilson's Flag Day speech, the semi-official Cologne Gazette says:

"In this insolent rubbish which the responsible head of a State, who is also a history professor, dares set before his people and the world there is mirrored the whole embarrassment in which Wilson finds himself. The speech shows us what ideas are gaining ground among the people, and against what views Wilson has to coin his oratorical forgeries.

"There is no doubt that Germany's consistent declaration of her will to peace, as well as the Kaiser's Easter message, have impressed the American people. People in America are evidently asking themselves: 'Why should we fight in the name of international peace and liberty against Germany, which is itself championing the cause of peace and liberty?'

"The President's attacks also throw a sharp light on the effect of the propaganda of the German-Americans and their friends. Their explanations that America is only fighting, what all is said, in England's service must have found a wide echo among the people, otherwise Wilson would not have found it necessary to take such a strong line against them."

The paper then proceeds to recite all the officially organized and governmentally canvassed declarations of loyalty from the press, the Reichstag, and the Alsace-Lorraine Parliament to show that President Wilson is wrong when he talks of the Germans not having liberty. It concludes:

"If laughter could kill, Wilson would already be a dead man. Rarely have his hypocritical phrases been so easily seen through as this speech. Therefore we feel certain that they will have the opposite of the intended result. They will still further open the eyes of the American people, showing them to have been hustled into a war for un-American interests, that is, for the predatory plans of Anglo-American capitalism."

THE MISSISSIPPI SUNK BY U-BOAT OFF BREST

47 Men Rescued From French Freighter That Fired at Submarine Before We Went to War.

News of the sinking of the French freighter Mississippi by a German submarine 145 miles off Brest, France, on June 2, was brought yesterday to an American port by the officers of a British freighter which rescued forty-seven officers and men from the lifeboats a short time after the vessel had been torpedoed.

The officers declined to give any particulars of the sinking of the Mississippi beyond stating that one able seaman was drowned when the boats were lowered and that the forty-seven survivors were landed at Fayal in the Azores.

The Mississippi was a single screw steamship of 6,670 gross tonnage built at St. Nazaire in 1912 as a freighter for the General Transatlantic Company of Hsvre and was last reported in marine records as having arrived at New Orleans from France on March 31. She was 410 feet 1 inch long, 52 feet 5 inches beam, and of 27 feet 1 inch depth of hold. Her speed was ten to twelve knots.

In November, 1916, when the United States Government was considering the status of Entente armed merchantmen in relation to their right to enter American ports, a news dispatch received here by wireless from Berlin alluded to a report printed in French newspapers that the Mississippi had fired on a submarine in the English Channel on Nov. 8, when on a voyage from New Orleans. The Berlin dispatch stated that the U-boat "neither before nor after the attack attempted to molest the freighter."

The incident was also cited by Germany as "furnishing contradiction to the affirmation of the Entente Governments that the armaments of the merchantmen are for defensive purposes."

AUSTRIAN FIRE HEAVY.

ROME, June 17.—The War Office communication issued today says:

The artillery was more active than usual yesterday on the Carnia front, where enemy batteries of medium calibre repeatedly directed their fire on our positions in the Val Piccolo and the Val Grande. At various points on the front our reconnoitring parties inflicted losses on the enemy and brought in prisoners.

This morning hostile aircraft bombarded Gorizia and other inhabited localities in the plain. There were no casualties and no damage.

OVATION AT OPERA FOR GEN. PERSHING

Paris Society, Represented at the Comique, Wildly Enthusiastic.

GENERAL'S QUIET SUNDAY

He Spends the Morning at His Office; Lunches with Viviani—Men Like French Rations.

PARIS, June 17.—General Pershing spent a quiet morning attending to business at his office and trying to catch up with accumulated correspondence. He had luncheon at noon with René Viviani, Minister of Justice.

The General found an hour for work when he returned late yesterday afternoon from French General Headquarters, where he had luncheon with Marshal Joffre and General Pétain, the French Commander in Chief.

Last evening he attended the Opéra Comique, where, after the populace in the streets and the political and official world in Parliament and elsewhere, Parisian society had its turn in honoring the commander of the American expeditionary force. General Pershing arrived just after the first act of the opera and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm by the packed house. The orchestra struck up the National anthem as he appeared in a box which was draped in American flags. The cheers of the crowd were drowned by the music as the curtain rose, and Mme. Richardson, holding a large American flag, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" in English, while the cheering burst forth with greater vigor after each verse. Mlle. Marthe Chenal followed, singing "La Marseillaise," and then it was the turn of the large representation of American officers and soldiers to cheer for France. The singers were accompanied by a chorus of soldiers and sailors. General Pershing was the object of another enthusiastic demonstration on leaving the opera.

The American enlisted men who came to France with General Pershing are having experiences with foreign habits, languages, and rations which indicate what the main body of American troops will find when it arrives. The American are quartered at the Pépinière Barracks, a huge quadrilateral in the Place St. Augustin, one of the central locations in Paris. There are housed troops from all the allied nations, including Russians, Serbians, Belgians, Rumanians, Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders, with sixty American troopers, engineers, and automobile drivers among the latest arrivals. The vast central court presents a strange sight in the mingling of the uniforms and flags of the various nations.

Each contingent has its own drills and its own living and eating quarters, but when the men are off duty the court is crowded with the soldiers, speaking many languages and attempting to make themselves understood by signs. The American troops are on French military rations, which they like better than American or British rations; for, in addition to an abundance of well-cooked food, they embrace the regular French allowance of wine, which, however, may be discontinued when the American rations are established.

The chief novelty for the Americans is the Continental breakfast, restricted to bread and coffee. Lunch and dinner are served in courses or with plenty of meat and vegetables. The meatless days do not apply to the military, as the French policy is to limit the restrictions on meat, sugar, &c., to civilians, in order that the fighting forces may be kept up to the full measure of energy.

The sleeping quarters are plain and comfortable, with good beds, clean sheets and ample sanitary arrangements. The Americans are on a regular schedule, with réveillé at 6 o'clock in the morning, breakfast and inspection at 8 and then a round of duties, concluding with taps at 10 P. M.

CLEMENCEAU PRAISES PERSHING'S SIMPLICITY

Says It Gives an Impression of Force in Keeping with America's Strength.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—Georges Clemenceau has written the following commentary on General Pershing's arrival in Paris:

"Paris has given its finest welcome to General Pershing. We are justified in hoping that the acclamations of our fellow-citizens, with whom are mingled crowds of soldiers on leave, have shown him clearly right at the start in what spirit we are waging this bloodiest of wars; with what invincible determination never to falter in any fibre of our nerves or muscles.

"What does France stand for today but the most striking proof of the perseverance of the French spirit? I can even say that never was such a prolongation of such terrible sacrifices demanded from our people, and never was it so simply and so easily obtained.

"Unless I misjudge America, General Pershing, fully conscious of the importance of his mission, has received from the cordial and joyous enthusiasm of the Parisians that kind of fraternal encouragement which is never superfluous, even when one needs it not. Let him have no doubt that he, too, has brought encouragement to us, the whole of France, that followed with its eyes his passage along the boulevards, all our hearts, that salute his coming in joy at the supreme grandeur of America's might enrolled under the standard of right. This idea M. Viviani, just back from America, splendidly developed in his eloquent speech to the Chamber in presence of General Pershing.

"General Pershing himself, less dramatic, has given us in three phrases devoid of artificiality an impression of exceptionally virile force. It was no rhetoric, but the pure simplicity of the soldier, who is here to act and who fears to promise more than he will perform. No bad sign this, for those of us who have grown weary of pompous words, when we must pay so dearly for each failure of performance.

"Not long ago the Germans laughed at 'the contemptible English army,' and we hear now that they regard the American army as too ridiculous for words. Well, the British have taught even Hindenburg himself what virile force can do toward filling gaps in organization. Now the arrival of Pershing brings Hindenburg news that the Americans are setting to work in their turn—these Americans whose performance in the war of secession showed them capable of such 'improvisation' of war as the world had never seen—and I think the Kaiser must be beginning to wonder whether he has not trusted rather blindly in his 'German tribal god.' He has loosed the lion from its cage, and now finds that the lion has teeth and claws to rend him.

"The Kaiser had given us but a few weeks in which to realize that the success of his submarine campaign would impose the silence of terror on the human conscience throughout the world. Well, painful as he must find it, Pershing's arrival in Paris, with its consequent military action, cannot fail to prove to him that, after all, the moral forces he ignored must always be taken into consideration in forecasting human probabilities. Those learned Boches have yet to understand that in the course of his intellectual evolution man has achieved the setting of moral right above brute force; that might is taking its stand beside right to accomplish the greatest revolution in the history of mankind.

"That is the lesson Pershing's coming has taught us, and that is why we rejoice."

Italian Scientists Coming.

PARIS, June 17.—Italy has joined England in deciding to participate in the French scientific mission to the United States, which was created on the initiative of Paul Painlevé, Minister of War, by the Ministries of War, Marine, and Armament. The Italian delegate will be Professor Abetti, a Lieutenant in the army. The mission will study in concert with American authorities and experts the scientific problems concerning the issues of the war.

FRENCH PREMIER EXTOLS VENIZELOS

Pays Tribute to Leader, and Tells of Powers' Solicitude for Greece.

PARIS, June 17.—Premier Ribot has sent the following message to Eleutherios Venizelos, ex-Premier and head of the Provisional Government at Saloniki:

"In confiding to France the mission to take in their name measures to facilitate the return by the Greek people to the unity they helped to found, the protecting powers desired to show that the principles that inspired them a century ago, when the heroes of the war of independence shed their blood to assure a place to Greece among the free nations, have remained unaltered through the vicissitudes of history.

"Who could better appreciate the concern with which the three protecting powers were animated and their firm resolution to assure the destinies of Greece in the traditional path that led to her grandeur than the eminent leader whose generous ardor and disinterested courage, no less than his political foresight, renewed the internal life of the Greek people and realized most of their legitimate desires for expansion?

"Nothing could better respond to the deepest sentiments of the French people than to be so intimately associated with the great national movement which will be pursued with the support of the protecting powers by those who, in the difficult hours, never doubted them and were able to prepare for the triumph of free institutions."

ROME, June 17.—A dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia says former King Constantine of Greece arrived at Messina, Sicily, this morning.

He was expected to leave immediately for Switzerland.

The former King and his party, consisting of Queen Sophia, the Crown Prince, other members of the royal family, and several Greek dignitaries, arrived on the Greek transport Sphakteria, which was escorted by Italian, French, and British torpedo boat destroyers and two small Greek transports. Both Constantine and his wife suffered from seasickness during the passage, which was rough, especially off Cephalonia.

GREEK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

French Also Capture Larissa Troops Who Tried to Escape.

LONDON, June 17.—The arrest of Colonel Grivas and other Greek officers concerned in the fight with the French cavalry patrol, which occupied the Greek town of Larissa, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki. The troops of the Greek garrison who attempted to escape have been made prisoner. [Press dispatches from Saloniki last week said several French and Greek soldiers had been killed in a fight at Larissa.]

A dispatch from Piraeus, the port of Athens, says that the Mayor of that city, an adherent of former Premier Venizelos who was driven from office at the time of the Royalist riots in December, has resumed his duties. Order prevails in Piraeus, as well as in Thessaly, which is being occupied by French troops.

ENTER MORE GREEK TOWNS.

Franco-British Troops Extend Occupation of Thessaly.

PARIS, June 17.—The War Office today issued the following concerning the movements of allied troops in Greece:

The advance in Thessaly continues without incident. French cavalry has reached Pharsala and Domokos, about sixty kilometers south of Larissa, and British contingents have occupied Demirli.

RHONDDA HAS WIDE POWERS

Britain's Food Controller Hopes to Reduce Price of Bread.

LONDON, June 17.—Invited today to make a statement as to his intended policy as Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, President of the local Government Board, told the press that it would be obviously premature to enter into details, but he could say that the Government had given him ample powers, even should it be necessary to the extent of taking over the food supplies of the country and the adoption of strong measures to check all speculation in the necessaries of life.

"No man who seeks to profit by the necessities of his country at this hour of her peril," said Lord Rhondda, "is nothing short of a blackmailer, and must be treated as such."

The Controller added that attention would first be directed toward the securing of a reduction in the price of bread, which is the urgent need of the moment.

Sharp Distributes War Crosses.

PARIS, June 17.—The American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, visited the Scottish Hospital yesterday, and in the presence of the Belgian, Danish, and Portuguese Ministers and French medical officers, distributed military medals and war crosses to the wounded.

NEW GERMAN BAIT FOR RUSSIAN PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

erection of a German buffer State from Russian Poland.

The same papers which contained the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's expression of friendship for Russia and of the desire of the Central Powers to reach a friendly agreement, on the principle of give and take arrangement which would insure a permanent friendly, peaceful, and neighborly relationship with Russia, print by awkward coincidence an account of a meeting of the recently formed German Baltic Society under the presidency of Duke Johannbrecht of Mecklenburg, in which the German designs on Russia's Baltic provinces were openly avowed.

German official representatives were present at the meeting. Duke Johann Albrecht, who is also President of the German Colonial Society, before which Dr. Solf, Secretary of the Colonies, last week in the name of the Chancellor explained Germany's colonial war aims, declared that Lithuania and the Baltic provinces were necessary to Germany's future as an area for German settlement, saying:

"It is impossible to conceive of land more adapted for colonization than we should have in Lithuania and the Baltic provinces. One-third of the holdings of the nobles will be placed voluntarily at our disposal. One-third of the peasant lands can be obtained in the same way against compensation. Twenty-two per cent. of the soil of Courland belongs to the Crown. So there will be plenty of land for settling peasants, emigrants, and German colonists expelled from Russia. * * * After the heavy sacrifices of this war the revivification of national vitality through German colonization in the east is one of the vital questions of the German Empire."

Subsequent speakers demonstrated that Riga and Reval were German cities, and that Russia would probably have no objection to relinquishing the Baltic lands, which belonged not to eastern but to western culture.

The German papers have not been permitted to print the news of von Hindenburg's peace overtures to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd.

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Col. McKinstry's Engineers Have a Sunday Off.

CHEERING THE PASSING SHIPS
THE BAND PLAYED "ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS," GOING AND COMING
LADIES AND CHILDREN WERE ALSO PRESENT.
AT THE WHITE ROCK COUNTER.
COL. McKINSTRY AND SOME OF HIS OFFICERS.

From Fort Totten on the Municipal Ferryboat Mayor Gaynor, the First Engineers, U. S. A. Reserve Corps, up the Hudson River and back, on leave from the monotony of drilling and bridge building, consumed the contents of 3,000 bottles of White Rock Water.

FOOD CONTROL BILL FACES BITTER FIGHT

Measure to be Attacked from Many Angles in Congress and Debate May Last Many Days.

CANNON A CHIEF OBJECTOR

Measure Already Has Right of Way in House, and May Take Precedence in Senate Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Lever Food Control bill will take the right of way in the House tomorrow, and all indications point to the bitterest fight of the session. From the outset the bill will be fought by two factions with divergent views. Ex-Speaker Cannon and Representative Moore of Pennsylvania are regarded as the leaders of the opponents of the bill, who do not believe the country needs a food administrator. Representative Haugen, ranking Republican of the Agricultural Committee, will attack the bill from a different angle, contending that there should be governmental control of all necessaries of life and not merely of food stuffs and fuel.

There is an undercurrent of opposition to the measure on both sides of the chamber because of the fear that it will unfavorably affect the prices paid to the producer for food stuffs. Although the committee eliminated from the bill the "maximum price" clause, members from rural communities are apprehensive lest strict regulation of the distribution, transportation, and storage of food stuffs may bear indirectly upon the price received by the farmer and have an injurious rather than a beneficial effect upon the country as a whole.

Acting for the Administration, Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture, will resist all efforts to amend and weaken the bill. He asserts that no half-way measure will meet the food crisis and that there must be immediate and radical legislation if the situation is to be properly handled.

Ex-Speaker Cannon is regarded as one of the most uncompromising opponents of the food measure. He opposed vigorously the less important bill passed by the House several weeks ago, authorizing a food survey and said at the time that this measure was but the forerunner of an even more drastic bill.

It is well understood in the House that the President will delegate the powers bestowed in the food bill and that Herbert C. Hoover will be the agent of the President in assuming control of the nation's food supply. This delegation of power has aroused particularly the ire of Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania.

It has so far been impossible to reach any informal agreement regarding the length of debate and the Food bill probably will meet with obstructive tactics from the outset.

In the Senate, Mr. Gore, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, will seek to have the Lever bill made the unfinished business. Senator Chamberlain, ranking Democrat of the committee, will have charge of the measure because of Senator Gore's opposition to various sections.

THE CLERGY TO AID IN FOOD CAMPAIGN

In a letter sent out yesterday to more than 200,000 churches—Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish—Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Director, called upon the clergy to co-operate with him and the Department of Agriculture in urging the people of the country to increase the production of food and cut down as much as possible the amount of waste. He estimates that annual waste of food aggregates $1,000,000,000. In his letter Mr. Hoover designates Sunday, July 1, as Food Saving Day, when all pastors are urged to preach on the conservation of food.

With the problem of food saving before the country, railroads and restaurants are engaged in a rigorous revision of their menus and kitchen methods in order to eliminate waste. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, through its traffic manager, George A. Cullen, announced yesterday the adoption of a new menu card for dining cars. The card enumerates all the dishes, with a price for a "regular portion" and another price for a "war portion." The price charged for a war portion is approximately one-third less than the average charged for the larger portion.

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SUMMONS WOMEN TO SAVE THE FOOD

Continued from Page 1.

more moderate wage-earners in this country are partially due to the shortage of supplies in the world market, and the saving in consumption and waste which can be made will lessen the prices to those of our own people, which must be our first solicitude. In all of the arrangements which we plan to make during the forthcoming year for the supply of our allies, we will bear the first regard to our own people, that they shall have plenty, provided that they eat wisely and without waste.

"All effort at saving must be directed toward the great national and international situation. These efforts must also be made in unison and by all of us. Therefore, the groundwork of direction must be national in character, calculated not only to effect national economy but also to serve the war interests of the country as a whole. These directions will require supplement, from time to time, of local character, and we propose in the first instance to send out directions to each member directly, and after legislation is completed and the food administration is erected to co-operate with the State Governments by decentralizing administration as far as possible into their hands through the various food committees.

"Inasmuch as before legislation is completed the food administration has no representatives throughout the country, the National Council of Defense is kindly requesting all the State Councils of Defense, with the assistance of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, to undertake the registration. This registration will begin July 1 and will continue intensively for fifteen days, and will consist simply in asking every woman in the country to volunteer in this important service by signing and mailing to the Food Administrator, Conservation Division, Washington, the following pledge:

I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation, and I hereby accept membership in the United States food administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances permit.

"We not only want the name and address, but we want the number of persons in the household. We want to know whether the household employs a cook, whether it has a garden, and we want to know the occupation of the breadwinner. There are no fees or dues to be paid. The Food Administration wishes now to have as members all of those actually handling food in the home. On receipt of the pledge we will send out preliminary instructions and a household flag to be hung in the window. The insignia of the Food Administration will consist of the national shield, surrounded by heads of wheat, and we hope to have the shield displayed in every home in the United States.

"We have the promise of support from many hundreds of women's organizations in the recruiting of our members and the women's committee plan to take upon themselves much of the responsibility for this work.

"With the assistance of various trained women in the country, we are formulating committees on domestic economy, and from leaders in the subject of nutrition we are organizing committees on food conservation and utilization, and we propose with their advice to furnish information from time to time to the members of administration as to the manner in which they can best serve the national interests in food conservation.

"We have six general principles of instruction:

"First—To save the wheat. If we eat as usual from our harvest this year we will have little more than enough for our own supply, but we can divide with our allies if each individual makes some sacrifices by eating at least one wheatless meal a day, substituting corn bread or other cereals.

"Second—We want to save the meat, for our cattle and hogs are decreasing, and we must spend no grain on cattle, so we wish every householder to buy less to serve smaller portions and to allow no waste.

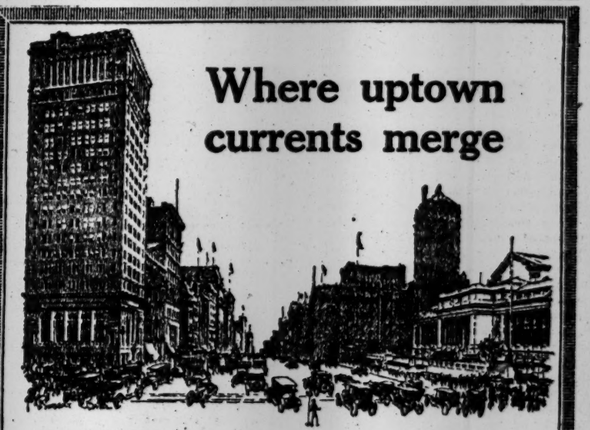
"Third—We wish to save the fats. We consume three times the fats that are necessary for nutrition, and we need them now for war. We wish no butter used in cooking; we want less butter served on the table; we want less lard, bacon, and other pork products used.

"Fourth — Any deficiencies in food supply, by economy along the above line, can be amply covered by increasing the use of fish, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, cabbage and vegetables generally, corn, buckwheat, rye and rice, which we will have in abundance this harvest.

"Fifth—We want to save transportation. Our railways are unable to meet the war pressure for munitions, men, and coal, so that we wish every one to consume products of local origin as far as possible, to buy from the local miller, the local packer, buy and eat vegetables grown near home. Aside from eating an increased proportion of these commodities in order to save on the staples, it is extremely important that any surplus of these commodities shall be preserved or well stored for Winter use.

"Sixth—We preach and want every one preach 'the gospel of the clean plate': to buy less foodstuffs, to serve smaller portions and to see that nothing of value goes into the garbage can."

Where uptown currents merge



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DENMAN REJECTS GOETHALS PRICES

Declares Exorbitant $95 a Ton for Steel to be Used in Building Cargo Ships.

THREAT TO SEIZE PLANTS

Forces Tentative Reduction to $56 —Baruch May Get Concession from United States Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who must attach his signature to all contracts made by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Major Gen. George W. Goethals is general manager, before they become effective, took a vigorous stand today against paying what he termed "exorbitant" prices for steel.

"You may say," he declared with emphasis, "that I will never sign a contract for steel at $95 a ton or anything like that figure. I do not believe that the Government should consent to the consideration of such a quotation for steel for its shipbuilding program or lend respectability to such a figure by the approval of contracts which include it even as nothing more than a tentative price."

It became known that Chairman Denman had already acted as a result of his conviction that the steel interests could supply the Government at a price around $60 a ton for finished steel plates, and had rejected a contract for ten steel cargo-carrying ships to be built by the Downey Construction Company of New York, which had been placed before him for his signature within the last ten days by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These contracts were based on a tentative estimate of 4¼c a pound, or about $95 a ton for steel plates, and 3¾c a pound, or $84 a ton, for "shapes."

The contract, it was learned on the highest authority, was returned by Mr. Denman to General Goethals, with the suggestion that 2½c a pound, or $56 a ton, for steel plates would be more acceptable as a tentative figure. Within the last forty-eight hours the contract was sent back to Mr. Denman with the substitution of the lower price he had suggested. It is now in his hands, and probably will be signed tomorrow.

To Confer on Final Prices

The fact that the lower figure is quoted in the contract does not mean that it will be the final price agreed upon by the Steel Corporation and the Government for the steel which is to be delivered to the Downey Construction Company to be used in building the ships. The final price will be approved after conferences to determine for what amount the corporation will be able to manufacture the steel and make a fair profit.

The point has been raised that the controversy over the price of steel might result in delay in the delivery of material, which would hamper the Government's shipbuilding program. Mr. Denman takes the position that there is no reason for fearing such an emergency. He is of the opinion that the Steel Corporation will act quickly in making deliveries if it is made evident that there will be a congressional investigation in the event of delay. The Chairman is also in favor of commandeering the output of the steel plants, it is understood, if there is a tendency on the part of the steel interests to delay shipments pending a settlement because of objection on the part of the Government to paying the higher prices.

The situation created by Mr. Denman's stand against the prices which the Steel Corporation wanted for quick delivery—prices to which General Goethals had agreed as a tentative figure, pending further negotiations—has started anew the talk that there was danger of another row between Mr. Denman and General Goethals, which might serve to embarrass the shipbuilding program. Strenuous efforts are on foot to prevent another break, and it is believed there is a good chance that they will succeed.

While General Goethals in the end may determine the price on which the Government and the Steel interests agree, it is probable that the Committee on Raw Materials of the Council of National Defense, of which Bernard M. Baruch is Chairman, will have a hand in the negotiations. It was Mr. Baruch who dealt with the copper interests and obtained prices for their output which, it is understood, the Government has accepted as very favorable in view of present conditions. He may prove to be the big factor in straightening out the troubles that have arisen in the Shipping Board.

Mr. Denman said, in connection with the early contracts to which he gave his approval, and which contained the high figure as a tentative price, that commitments had already been made, and that they had come before him before he knew the inside of the steel situation. He has refused, and would refuse, he added, to have anything to do with other contracts containing that price.

GEN. CHANG-HSUN NOW VIRTUALLY RULES CHINA

Insurgents Want Him to Head a Provisional Government — President a Figurehead.

PEKING, Friday, June 15.—General Chang-Hsun is now virtually Dictator, President Li Yuan Hung being little more than a figurehead. The insurgents are calling a convention at Tientsin for the purpose of forming a Provisional Government headed by the Dictator, who is expected to act as President and Premier.

General Chang-Hsun's motives are obscure, but it is believed he is attempting to obtain from the former leaders of the Manchu dynasty an agreement for the restoration of the Empire. He has urged the President to form a Cabinet as soon as possible, suggesting that a Provisional Council similar to that in Russia be established, and that a declaration of war against Germany be then made.

Southern leaders who are congregating in Canton assert that the President signed the mandate for the dissolution of Parliament under pressure. They say they will fight for the maintenance of constitutional rights.

BRITISH NOTE ON CHINA HERE

Reported Not to be a Flat Rejection of the American Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The State Department today received the reply of the British Government to the note of the United States asking Great Britain to follow the course of this Government in appealing to the Chinese factions to cease their strife at this perilous period in the world's history. It had already been made known that the British Government had declined to adopt the suggestion of the United States, but it is understood that the full text of the British note as delivered to the State Department does not fully bear out the statement that there was an out-and-out rejection of the American proposal.

Great Britain, it is understood, agrees with the United States in principle that all the nations interested in the welfare of China should take action similar to that taken by the United States, but feels that the state of turmoil in China is such at this time that the advisability of taking action now is not clear. In other words, Great Britain, as her position is understood, believes that the principle of the expression of friendly interest in China by the powers is correct, but is doubtful if it is wise to put that principle into practice while China is so torn by political dissension.

It is contended here unofficially that the Japanese Government was proceeding on a wrong assumption when it asserted that the American suggestion to China constituted an interference in the domestic affairs of the Oriental Republic. All that this Government did, it is held, was to express the hope that there would be a settlement of the domestic troubles of China, and this ought not to be construed as an interference with the affairs of an independent nation. The United States, it is said, is not bound by any agreement or understanding with other nations that bars it from taking an independent course so far as China is concerned.

In this war period, with Great Britain, Japan, and the United States acting together in the interest of protecting the world from the menace of Prussian domination, the most useful China, it was said tonight in a quarter where keen interest in the Far Eastern situation is manifested, is a united China, and it was in the interest of a united China that the Washington Government sent its note to Peking.

SPANISH PROVINCE TALKS SECESSION

Catalonia, Aroused Against Madrid, Is Agitating for Complete Independence.

BIG STRIKES ARE IMMINENT

Railroad and Industrial Workers All Over Kingdom Dissatisfied— U-Boats Kill Nation's Trade.

PARIS, June 17.—Some light is thrown on the present situation in Spain, which has been the cause of misgivings recently, by a special correspondent of the Petit Parisien who has been making an investigation there. He wires the following summary of the situation which made the position of the late Cabinet untenable and presents an acute problem for the new Ministry:

First of all, the situation in Catalonia, (a district of about 12,400 square miles in the northeast of Spain, with a population of nearly 2,000,000, whose capital is Barcelona,) is critical. The inhabitants are aroused against the Spanish Government, and are agitating insistently for complete independence. One faction openly declares in a Barcelona newspaper that it will obey no law not passed by Catalonians for Catalonians, and demands independence at any price.

Aside from this local situation, the correspondent finds that the economic state of affairs in general demands speedy action by the Cabinet. Strikes are imminent, especially in Asturias, (an important district in northwestern Spain on the Bay of Biscay,) and may break out tomorrow. Strikes are under discussion by all railroad employes and most of the industrial workers. The cost of living has advanced 15 to 25 per cent. in the last three months, and now the poor can no longer endure the strain.

The supply of coal is so scanty that it is almost impossible to operate trains. Stagnation of the export trade, owing to the submarine warfare, is resulting in growing irritation.

Finally, there is the external situation, which everywhere is recognized as grave for Spain, and which, the correspondent says, is made infinitely more troublesome by German espionage, German intimidation and the Germanophile press, which has wounded and antagonized Spanish pride.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the correspondent wires, Spain believes confidently the new Premier will be able to find a solution.

BIG GAINS IN MILITIA.

Units Not in Service Recruited 57,027 Officers and Men Since April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A statement was issued by the Committee on Public Information today, based on returns to the Militia Division of the War Department, showing the strength of the National Guard units not yet in Federal service on June 10 was 5,231 officers and 146,744 men. On April 1 the strength of these organizations was 4,439 officers and 90,509 men.

This makes a gain since April 1 of 792 officers and 56,235 men. There was a loss of 286 in Alabama, 1,132 in Hawaii, and 1,390 in Kentucky. The greatest gain was 5,664 in Ohio. New York showed the next greatest gain, 5,248 men. Connecticut gained 342, Delaware, 100; District of Columbia, 29; Maine, 588; Maryland, 2,003; Massachusetts, 3,154; New Hampshire, 621; New Jersey, 798; Pennsylvania, 3,764, and Rhode Island, 1,614.

Gains in Eastern and New England States are shown in the following table:

State.	June 10. Officers.	June 10. Men.	April 1. Officers.	April 1. Men.
Connecticut	76	1,658	76	1,314
Delaware	15	231	14	246
Dist. of Columbia	22	605	23	575
Maine	50	1,631	49	1,044
Maryland	91	2,557	78	1,507
Massachusetts	290	9,005	253	5,868
New Hampshire	84	2,077	5	1,335
New Jersey	122	2,499	100	1,723
New York	432	23,321	660	17,845
Pennsylvania	552	13,897	497	10,133
Rhode Island	119	3,333	70	1,768
Vermont	..	....	43	848

ZEPPELIN IS HIT BY DEFENSE GUN

Continued from Page 1.

ber of fires. A number of houses were reduced to ruins.

It was only a few moments after the bombing that the people had their first glimpse of one of the raiders as it turned seaward, evidently trying to get home. It burst into flames, which lit up the black sky for miles.

Eye-witnesses say they first saw a tiny, snake-like flame creep along the top of the Zeppelin, but that a moment later the entire airship was a mass of flames. The airship remained stationary a few seconds and then something gave way in the middle, as its back was broken, and then it appeared to double up like a jacknife and descend rapidly to the earth.

MISSOURI PREACHER ON FOLKESTONE RAID

Likens German Attack on Seashore Resort to a Cyclone at Home.

FOLKESTONE, England, May 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Among those who experienced the horrors of the recent German air raid on Folkestone, in which many persons were killed and injured, was the Rev. Burris A. Jenkins of Kansas City, Mo. In a statement given to The Associated Press Mr. Jenkins graphically describes this attack and told of his sensations during the rain of destruction from the sky.

"It was our first time under fire and it reminded me of a Missouri cyclone," he said. "The only drawback to this comparison is that the sun was shining in a clear, blue sky, over a placid sea. As the shells were crashing around us and houses were caving in, before I knew it I was humming a long-forgotten tune, doubtless subconsciously associated with those old days. Two other men in our party independently testified that they also began singing softly. Perhaps this tendency to sing or whistle is a manifestation of nerves, and explains why troops always do so when we see them embarking for France; they know that next day they will be in the trenches—maybe over the parapet. At all events, we all confessed to nerves and fear.

"Most people took to the cellars. Had I known there was a cellar handy, or that it is considered good form in the circumstances, I should have followed, for soon I found myself alone on the lees overlooking the sea, where I had gone at the first cry of 'Zeps.'

"When I rushed out of our house by the seaside I found crowds gazing upward in the direction of the sun. I could see nothing for the glare; neither, apparently, could others. Suddenly two little girls cried, 'There they are.' Then I saw them, two airplanes, not Zeppelins, emerging from the disc of the sun almost overhead. Then four more, or five, in a line, and others and others, all light bright silver insects hovering against the blue of the sky. The heavens seemed full of them. There were about a score in all, and we were charmed with the beauty of the sight. I am sure few of us thought seriously of danger.

"Then the air was split by the whistle and rush of the first bomb, which sounded like the shrill siren of a car. This was followed at once by a detonation that shook the earth. I heard nobody shriek, weep, or cry aloud. The people were marvelously controlled. I glanced to the direction of the shell-burst, a hundred yards away, and the débris was still going up like a column of smoke. Then came two more strokes, apparently in the same spot. Then three other bombs fell. I afterward found the missiles wrecked the — hotel and wounded our motor driver.

"Then another bomb demolished the Manor House by the sea. Two others now fell in the water behind me, and the gravel and mud and water spouted up I stood. Later I learned that one of in a geyser to the top of the cliffs where these shots tore off the legs of a little boy who was playing with his sister. The mother lay in a faint, and the little sister, driven mad, rushed blindly into the water. She was rescued by a wounded soldier.

"Other shots fell, but I could count no further. They came thick and fast, like crackling, rolling blasts of our western lighting and thunder. Nobody has reported the number of shells as far as I know. But there were 200 or more casualties—nearly 100 of them fatalities.

"Anti-aircraft shells were now bursting on the fringes of the air fleet. Then followed in the distance the purr of the machine guns, and we knew that our own planes were up in pursuit. We were later informed that three of the hostile fleet were brought down in the Channel.

"When I reached the spot where the first three bombs had fallen, glass strewed the street for a block. In the middle of the macadam road was a shell hole, six or eight feet across and three deep. There lay two men in uniform who looked to me to be dead; there a civilian, white haired, whom I knew had been killed. Yonder was a little girl, half her face gone; yonder a young woman, both feet gone. A young Lieutenant, a Y. M. C. A. man from Canada, our host for those days, himself wearing the gold stripe on his arm which betokens a wound and no longer fit for service in the field, was bending over the wounded. I heard one of the stricken soldiers moaning: 'Mother, oh, mother!' Yonder lay two little babies already covered with sacking.

"We rushed into a nearby basement where they said there was a wounded woman. Her hip was gashed. A Red Cross nurse appeared from nowhere. Now they were carrying an old woman, shaking with palsy, from a shell of a house. She was 80 if a day. She had a bonnet and gloves. How she managed thus to array herself for departure from her home or to live at all in her demolished house is beyond me.

"All this is what I myself saw, and one pair of eyes could see only a small corner of the devastated area. Houses were mere walls. All the interiors were torn out, as if by fire. A girls' school near by was a wreck.

"Down the slope in the lower and busier section of the town a narrow street crowded with afternoon shoppers was strewn with scores of dead, mostly girls and women. The old shoemaker who had been in his little shop was never found. Legs and arms and heads, detached, were scattered about. The draper's shop was a mass of brick and stone, and every girl in it was dead.

"The remarkable thing was that I heard no shrieking and saw no weeping or wringing of hands. All faces were white, teeth were clenched, lips compressed. Women clutched at their garments or spasmodically smote their breasts; but not a moan nor a loud word escaped any lip within my hearing. The English are a marvelous people."

DEMAND AIR REPRISALS.

London Mass Meeting Calls on Government for Raids on Germany.

LONDON, June 17.—A largely attended citizens' meeting at the London Opera House today adopted a resolution proposed by the Lord Mayor, urging the Government to initiate a policy of reprisals in the shape of ceaseless attacks on German towns and cities in order that their population may experience the effects of such methods of warfare and thus be induced to force the German authorities to cease their air attacks upon open towns.

Several Mayors and members of the House of Commons were present and it was suggested that reprisals should be undertaken conjointly by at least two of the allied powers, namely France and England, and that such cities as Berlin and Frankfort should be selected.

MAY SPARE ADLER'S LIFE.

Austrian Supreme Court Asked to Commute Death Sentence.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen quotes the Social Demokraten as declaring that the Austrian Court of Justice has requested the Supreme Court to commute the death sentence of Dr. Friedrich Adler, the assassin of Count Karl Stuergkh, the Austrian Premier, to a term of imprisonment, and that there is no doubt the plea will be granted.

The dispatch adds that the Russian Socialists have appealed to the Socialists of the Central Powers to prevent the execution of Dr. Adler.

FIND RIPPER'S MARK ON RUTH CRUGER

Continued from Page 1.

grave with garments of all sorts, Cocchi had packed into it tablecloths, towels, and blankets, which he had probably carried on several trips from his home at 55 Manhattan Street across to his shop near 127th and Manhattan Streets.

The investigation of the basement was carried on yesterday by a force of twelve laborers under Captain Cray and several detectives. After all of the tool boxes, machines and lockers had been moved from the basement, the evidence of the first excavation was discovered in the southwest corner of the larger basement room. A section of the board floor, about two feet by three, had been removed so expertly that only a thin line without a splinter appeared to show where the sawing had been done. This section was nailed to two by four joists. After it had been removed the concrete under it was found to have been broken into small pieces and carefully replaced.

At this stage of the investigation the police thought they were about to find evidence to substantiate rumors and guesses that other bodies had been buried in the basement by Cocchi. A little digging, however, brought them to bed rock a little more than a foot below the concrete.

After this disaster to his first plans, Cocchi had evidently gone stolidly to work, though the body of his victim was probably only a few feet away, to fill in the hole and repair the floor with infinite pains. Then on the opposite side of the room he sawed up the floor, broke the concrete underneath and dug the hole which served his purpose. In their further digging yesterday the police found that this burrow, in which the body was laid, ran three feet beyond the point where the body was found. There was nothing but loose earth in this further extension of the tunnel.

Skull Bone Still Missing.

A piece of the skull, three by four inches, which was missing when the body was disinterred, was not found in yesterday's minute search of the basement. This seems to be the only thing that lends color to the theory that the murder might have been committed elsewhere and the body moved to the shop.

An ice chopper with a wooden handle and a piece of steel four inches square at the end, with large, sawlike teeth on the blade, was found under a locker, and it is believed that it was the implement used by Cocchi to dig the tunnel. The tool with which he smashed the concrete has not been found, and the police are trying to discover whether he borrowed a pickaxe in the neighborhood and afterward returned it.

Orders had been given to the police that any stained wood implement or other article found in the search should be sent to the Standard Laboratories for chemical examination to establish the presence or lack of bloodstains. No stains were found on the floor or on the furniture in the room. The floor was very greasy, dirty, and black, and it was thought that bloodstains might have been thoroughly effaced by Cocchi at the time or that they had been worn away in the four months since the girl was killed.

An inspection inch by inch of the rear room on the street floor of the motor cycle shop revealed nothing. This room is very small and the crime could hardly have been committed in it without evidences being left on the floor and walls. Because of this the theory now generally held is that the girl was induced to enter the basement, possibly on the pretext that her advice was wanted regarding the repairs to be made on her skates, that she was there struck down from behind with a heavy metal implement that crushed in her skull, and that the maniacal knife attack was then made. The ropes about the waist and ankles were probably put there to aid the murderer in handling the body. The history of insane deeds of this kind is that the criminal always acts secretly and alone, so that there is reason to believe that Cocchi had no accomplices in the crime or in the disposition of the body, though there is circumstantial evidence that others aided in his escape.

The nature of the crime did not become known until the autopsy was performed yesterday afternoon by Dr. Shultze, Coroner's Physician Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, and Dr. L. L. Danforth of 49 West Fifty-second Street, who represented the Cruger family. They were agreed in the opinion that the knife wound showed that the murderer was a recognized type of degenerate. This kind of mania is no defense against the charge of murder.

Will Fight Slave Traffic.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, who was assisted with funds by Mrs. Felix Adler and other individuals in carrying on her search for Ruth Cruger, said yesterday that she meant to go ahead with a white slave investigation upon the evidence which she had collected, and that she was sure of plenty of support. "I do not want to go into details," she said, "but there is a method by which it is possible to wipe out this loathsome business. If I could get a list of the girls who have disappeared from their homes within the last year, I would wager that 90 per cent. of them are now in the hands of men engaged in this traffic. Two weeks ago one of their victims, a girl of 18, came to my office and told how she had been decoyed by a method which is regularly employed by men of this type.

"Before I am through with my search for this girl I was collecting evidence on the white slave evil, and I have learned a good deal during this investigation."

Mrs. Humiston said it was not true that she had been assisted by anonymous letters giving real information about the attack on the girl.

"My belief from the first, she said, was that the girl had been murdered in Cocchi's shop and buried in the basement. When I read the interview obtained from him at Bologna, in which he said he believed that she had eloped with a man and gone to Europe, I instantly came to the conclusion that he was telling just the opposite of the truth, and my impression was strongly confirmed that her body would be found in the cellar.

"One of the things that convinced me that he had accomplices was the fact that he disappeared in his working clothes and with only $15, but that he turned up in Italy, according to information from an American Consul, with good clothes and plenty of money."

Three persons were detained as material witnesses early yesterday morning by Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions, holding court at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. They were Mrs. Cocchi, John Joseph Polumbo, a chauffeur, of 56 Manhattan Avenue, who is alleged to have carried messages from Mrs. Cocchi to Cocchi after the murderer's flight, and Victor Blady of Edgewater, N. J., an employe of the Manhattan Dyeing and Cleaning Company, near Cocchi's shop, who was alleged to have been in company with Cocchi after the girl's murder. All were locked up.

Determined to clear up the rumors involving motor cycle policemen, Police Commissioner Woods early yesterday morning summoned to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau all the motor cycle policemen in the city, thirty in all. Some forty witnesses, friends, relatives, and former boarders of Cocchi, were asked to look the motor cycle policemen over and to report if they had seen any of them talking with Cocchi at any time near the date of the murder. None of the witnesses remembered seeing the mortor cycle policemen at all. Seven or eight of the policemen said that they had gone to Cocchi's shop for small repairs on their motor cycles, but that they knew nothing of him and that they had frequented the shop before it was in the hands of Cocchi.

Assistant District Attorney Bohen said yesterday that the most recent instance of the refusal of Italy to observe fully the extradition provisions of the Treaty of 1868 was in the case of Antonio Cardinale, arrested in Italy as one of the murderers of Barnet Baff. He was finally extradited, but upon the promise of this country that, if Cardinale were found guilty, he would be punished by a prison sentence only.

"At present," said Mr. Bohan, "Policeman Oswold is at Montevideo, Uruguay, seeking the extradition of Alfred Todaro, charged with the murder of Alfredo Beledo, in accordance with our treaty with Uruguay. There is a large Italian population in this city. They have objected to the extradition, and practically made a national political issue of the case. The Italian Minister has even made a formal request to the Uruguayan Government that extradition be refused. The latest advices we have received are that there is no chance to extradite the man except upon a promise that the death sentence shall not be imposed. The United States, on the other hand, as in the case of Porter Charlton, has always cheerfully surrendered men charged with murder to the countries claiming them.

Hope for Extradition.

"Our usual experience with Italy has been that that Government has offered to try fugitives there for crimes committed in this country upon depositions sent over from this country. We now hope, however, that improved political relations resulting from our entering the war will make it possible for us to extradite this man without difficulty. No extradition papers can be handled by the United States Government, however, until after an indictment has been found by a Grand Jury."

Many policemen and detectives were kept busy yesterday hunting more witnesses in the Cocchi case. Several were detailed to investigate the story of John Spittele, a driver for the Schmidt Express Company, that he had hauled a trunk addressed to Cocchi, several days after his disappearance from the motor cycle shop, to a Mrs. Gallo in Worth Street. No information on this part of the case was made public.

The chief reason for holding Mrs. Cocchi was that she insisted that her husband had been at home and in bed by 8 o'clock or shortly after on the nights of Feb. 13 and Feb. 14, when the holes in the cellar were dug. Other witnesses tell of seeing Cocchi coming out of the cellar after midnight on both these nights.

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Mohair Suitings to your individual measure, $19.50. Rich, odd patterns of strictly custom conception, with my body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style. Come to be measured, or write for Cloth Clippings!

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TO dress in keeping with a fashionable Summer environment—to be not only correctly, but smartly attired for every occasion—without making a prohibitive outlay of money.

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Hundreds of the most fastidious young and older men in New York have solved the problem with Weber and Heilbroner ready-for-service clothes.

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Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Announce the

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Summer Apparel

For Misses, Girls and Boys.

To-day, Tuesday and Wednesday.

For Girls

Summer Wash Dresses of Scotch ginghams, dimity, French chambray, imported pique, linen and crepe; sizes 4 to 14 years; formerly $12 to $25.
Sale Prices, **$4.75** *and* **$9.75.**

For Misses

Wash Skirts of gabardine, pique, Russian cord and khaki; formerly up to $8.
Sale Price, **$4.75.**

Sport Skirts of Baronet satin, silk Tussah, imported wool plaids and wool Jersey; formerly $20 to $38.
Sale Prices, **$9.75** *and* **$18.50.**

Sport Suits of imported pongee, Tussah and Italian silk; sizes 14 to 20 years; formerly $28 to $95.
Sale Prices, **$19.50** *and* **$27.50.**

Sport Dresses of crepe de chine and Oriental silk; sizes 14 to 20 years; formerly up to $65.
Sale Prices, **$27.50** *and* **$34.50.**

Riding Habits, cross-saddle models, in regulation khaki and linen crash; sizes 14 to 18 years; formerly up to $22.50.
Sale Prices, **$12.50** *and* **$16.50.**

Misses' and Girls' Hats

The balance of this season's stock of Trimmed Hats, to close out.
$3.75

All Tailored and Riding Hats at reduced prices.

For Boys

Beach Jumper and Regulation Jumper Suits of imported poplins and striped galateas; sizes 3 to 9 years; formerly up to $5.50.
Sale Price, **$3.50.**

English Crawler and Russian Suits of white poplin, tan linen and striped galateas; sizes 3 to 6 years; formerly up to $6.50.
Sale Price, **$2.75.**

Junior Norfolk Suits of tan and gray crash; sizes 6 to 8 years; formerly $7.50.
Sale Price, **$4.50.**

Wash Norfolk Suits of imported linens, Palm Beach cloth, crash and white duck; sizes 8 to 14 years; formerly up to $9.00.
Sale Price, **$5.50.**

Boys' Blouses of fancy striped madras, also silk and linen; sizes 8 to 14 years; formerly $1.50 and $3.50.
Sale Prices, **$1.15** *and* **$2.45.**

Sweaters of light weight Angora; sizes 24 to 34; formerly $5.00.
Sale Price, **$3.65.**

Boys' Hats, English Jack Tars, white and navy Milan; formerly up to $6.00.
Sale Price, **$3.75.**

Positively no goods credited or exchanged during this sale.

DE PINNA

OFFICERS' RESERVE NOW TOTALS 10,000

This Number Already Commissioned and Training Camps to Turn Out Thousands More.

900 IN THE LATEST LIST

All Arms of the Service Represented Among Those Who Report to Governors Island.

President Wilson has signed the commissions of more than 900 new officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, of whom about 350 report to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell at Governors Island. All arms of the service are represented among these.

The new lists published in army orders, made public yesterday, indicate that the total number of reserve officers who have now received their commissions approximates 10,000 men, exclusive of those in attendance at training camps for officers in various parts of the country. The officers reporting to Governors whose commissions date from May 28 last follow:

To be Captains, Infantry—Frederick A. Reyce, Washington; W. M. Patterson, Pittsburgh.

To be First Lieutenants, Infantry—John R. Freeman, Fort Slocum; Walter L. Conwell, Ithaca.

To be Second Lieutenants, Infantry—George Regee, Jr., Washington; Howard W. Richart, Scranton; Alan G. Warner, Brooklyn; Walter B. Menefee, Lynchburg; Frank P. Reilly, New York; Wolcott B. Crane, Hamilton; Richard N. White, Buffalo; Henry E. McWane, Lynchburg; Benjamin F. Courtright, Baltimore; Henry B. Frere, Baltimore; Michael M. Riter, Philadelphia; Severn A. Miller, Montclair; Harry V. Ryder, Philadelphia; Walter J. Curley, Pittsburgh.

To be First Lieutenants, Cavalry—Joseph H. Harper, New York; Thomas Stokes, Philadelphia; Francis W. Kemble, Philadelphia.

To be Second Lieutenants, Cavalry—Harold Kitzen, Philadelphia; Newall P. Weed, Montclair; Henry N. Platt Harrisburg; Charles Wharton, Philadelphia; Arden R. Bing, Washington; Frederick C. Noyes, Newark; Thomas F. Baughman, Washington.

To be Captain, Field Artillery—Hall Harrison, Baltimore.

To be Second Lieutenants, Field Artillery—Philip H. Harrison, Baltimore; Norman C. Rogers, Washington; Herbert S. Burling, Summit.

To be First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery—Robert H. Boykin, Baltimore.

To be Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery—Paul J. Hunt, Washington.

To be Majors, Medical—Alfred Stengel, Philadelphia; Charles H. Peck, New York.

To be Captains, Medical—John Gilbert, York, Pa.; Herbert A. Smith, Buffalo; Leighton R. Cornman, Rochester; Samuel C. Cox, Washington; Malcolm Douglas, Albany; Henry K. Gaskill, Philadelphia; Gordon Wilson, Baltimore; Nicholas F. Feury, Jersey City; Fred M. Meader, Albany; Ferdinand L. Benz, Pittsburgh; Thomas O. Firebaugh, Harrisburg; John Gurney Stowe, Buffalo.

To be First Lieutenant, Medical—Charles C. Sutter, Rochester; Raymond J. Frodey, Pittsburgh; James H. Brothers, Newark; Henry Pleasants, Jr., West Chester; Ralph S. Bromer, Philadelphia; William F. Williams, Jr., Cumberland; John R. Wolfe, Norristown, Penn.; Dudley S. Conley, New York; Benjamin E. Helprin, Brooklyn; Francis F. Callahan, New York; Earl H. Eaton, New York; Frederick L. Gates, New York; Joseph G. Fernbach, Philadelphia; Joseph Sparck, Baltimore; Jacob Rosenberg, Jersey City; David C. Byrne, Jr., New York; Louis S. Weaver, York, Penn.; John C. Hoeffler, Salamanca, N. Y.; Frederick J. Quigley, Weehawken; George Blackburne, Newark; Roy Scott, Sayre; William P. Evans, Middletown, Penn.; V. W. P. Sydenstricker, Baltimore; Lawrence M. Rogers, Trenton; Hugh W. Sweeny, Baltimore; William S. Newcomet, Philadelphia; S. J. Roberts, Goldsboro, Penn.; C. B. Farr, Philadelphia; C. R. Palmer, West Chester; J. A. Farrell, West Chester; P. B. Bendor, Philadelphia; H. S. Kerchner, Philadelphia; W. Hannum, Philadelphia; H. Fox, Philadelphia; A. D. Smith, Philadelphia; Leo P. Gibbons, Scranton; Arthur L. Davis, Scranton; Elmer S. Shaul, Scranton; Jean R. Oliver, New York; Howard L. Cecil, Baltimore; Peter S. Malon, Trenton; Thomas M. Wood, Hampton, Va.; Allen J. Black, Rollins, Va.; Harold S. Broomall, Philadelphia; Edward D. Ellis, Baltimore; James J. O'Connor, Dickson City, Penn.; Joseph G. Coleman, Hamburg, N. J.; Frederick L. Baker, Atglen, Penn.; John E. Conboy, New York; F. H. Hurst, New York; Joseph W. Holland, Baltimore; Aivah Ramsey, Burkeville, Va.; Henry E. Bunch, Jr., New York.

To be First Lieutenants, Dental—Herbert L. Wheeler, New York; William C. Speakman, Wilmington; Archibald L. Miller, Takoma, Park, D. C.

The following list was issued June 1:

To be Majors, Infantry—Frank L. Nelson, New York; Grayson M. P. Murphy; Charles Sweeny, Washington.

To be Captains, Infantry—William E. Hause; Irven E. Kentner, Ithaca; George H. Gaston, Jr., New York; Louis Graves, New York; Thomas W. Hastings, New York; Duncan G. Harris, New York; Harry D. Parkin, Pittsburgh; Arthur M. Wolff, New York; Henry E. Montgomery, New York; Ashby Williams, Roanoke.

To be First Lieutenants, Infantry—Hal C. Sanborn, Fort Slocum; J. S. Dowling, Baltimore; Ross O. Fowler, Newark; William F. Arthur, New York; Daniel J. Perettie, Ithaca; Garth M. Lowrie, White Plains; Barent L. Wilkins, Buffalo; Burgo Purcell, New York; Francis J. Scarr, Hasbrouck Heights; William R. Kraft, Kingston; William G. Huckel, Philadelphia; Frank W. Melvin, Philadelphia; Watson L. McMorris, Washington; Leo G. Moffett, Pittsburgh.

To be Second Lieutenants, Infantry—Leonard L. Montgomery, Lynchburg; Nelson B. Eldred, Auburn; Albert E. Cooper, New York; Henry R. Mallory, Buffalo; Robert J. Hamershlag, New York; Robert F. Crandall, Bedford Hills; Edmund O. Howell, Jr., Avalon; A. S. Little, Maulins; Chester B. Voorhees, East Orange; Marshall L. Coleman, Flushing; Edwin W. Leary, Auburn; Henry F. Donnally, Washington; Robert T. Barton, Winchester, Va.; Thomas Phillips, New York; Elmer Pendell, Washington; Frank M. Eliot, Washington; Robert E. Goggin, Brooklyn; Burton C. Andrus, Buffalo.

To be Major, Artillery.—Rigby D. Valient, New York.

To be First Lieutenants, Cavalry.—William G. Sutherland, Brooklyn; R. Francis Wood, Jr., Philadelphia; J. E. Moran, Washington; Cecil C. Agate, Newark; Shelton E. Martin, New York.

To be Second Lieutenants, Cavalry.—Thomas H. McKay, Jr., Baltimore; Dan M. Kelley, New York; Lincoln Godfrey, Jr., Philadelphia; Harry K. Neilson, Philadelphia; J. M. Du Barry, Philadelphia; Robert P. Frazier, Philadelphia; Effington B. Morris, Philadelphia; Phinehas Chrystie, Bryn Mawr; J. Joseph Connor, Rochester; Rosser L. Hunter, Washington; Thomas R. Fitzgerald, Washington; Warren Sullivan, New York; John C. Hughes, New York; Harold L. George, Washington.

To be Second Lieutenants, Field Artillery.—Donald L. Gilpin, Towson, Md.; Preston P. Phillips, Hampton, Va.

To be First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery.—Joseph B. Varela, Pittsburgh.

To be Second Lieutenants, Coast Artillery.—John E. Huret, Baltimore; William W. Nalra, Jr., Washington.

To be Majors, Adjutant General.—F. L. Huidekoper, Washington; John H. Gregory, Jr., Washington; Jennings C. Wise, Richmond; Throop M. Wilder, New York; Arthur C. Tipton, Washington.

To be Major, Inspector General.—Robert S. Clark, New York.

To be First Lieutenants, Signal—Charles E. Creecy, Baltimore; William C. Gladstone, Rye; Joseph J. Schutta, New York; Paul D. Miller, Monroe, Va.

To be Major, Ordnance.—Paul L. Pierce, New York.

To be Captains, Ordnance — Robert L. Streeter, Troy; James E. Fullam, Syracuse.

To be First Lieutenants, Ordnance—Earl M. Walker, Syracuse; Henry L. Slade, Jr., New York.

To be Major, Quartermaster—Robert Bacon, Washington.

To be Captains, Quartermaster—Robert A. Blair, Washington; Carroll W. Dunning, Washington; Ulysses E. Boetig, Brooklyn; Edwin Smithson, New York; Paul McLees, Rutherford; Kingsley G. Martin, New York; Harry C. Sweeney, Brooklyn; Horace V. Cory, Newark, Del.; Frank Bowman, New York; Eugene M. Foster, Washington; Frank E. Frazier, Washington.

To be First Lieutenants, Engineers—William H. S. Morey, Washington; Alexander F. Boig, Ambridge, Penn.

To be Majors, Medical—Samuel Lloyd, New York; Leon T. LeWald, New York; Frederick W. Loughran, New York; John T. Sprague, New York; Rolfe Floyd, New York; Daniel A. Sinclair, New York.

To be Captains, Medical—James R. Gove, New York; Reeve Turner, New York; Howard E. Lomax, Albany; Louis C. Lehr, Washington.

To be First Lieutenants, Medical—Everett G. Brownell, New York; Joseph E. King, New York.

To be First Lieutenants, Medical—Paul K. Sauer, New York; John N. Camp, Foxburg, Penn.; William B. Swartley, Philadelphia; Albert R. Goodman, Fort Jay; Seward Erdman, New York; Paul A. Dineen, New York; Cohen M. Solis, Philadelphia; William H. Jenkins, Leesburg, Va.; Charles H. Tutt, Philadelphia; Charles C. Watt, Jr., Philadelphia; Harry T. Stockton, Marcus Hook; Albert McConaghy, Philadelphia; Philip Norris, Philadelphia; James D. Voorhees, New York; Clyde Sample, Wilkinsburg; Beverley F. Eckles, Richmond; Frederick A. Lobb, Hawley, Penn.; Herbert D. Taylor, New York; Francis W. Gowen, Philadelphia; Edward A. Pitcairn, Wilkinsburg; Wesley C. Thomas, New York; Carlton H. Davidson, New Salem, Penn.; William H. Tomlson, Baltimore; Henry A. Gorman, Philadelphia; Algernon D. Atkinson, Baltimore; Louis Berlin, New York; William L. Peple, Richmond; Richard R. Spahr, Wilmington; Milton R. Walter, New York; Carl Boettger, New York; Leon E. Lesser, Brooklyn; James Bernstein, Brooklyn; Murray B. Kirkpatrick, Trenton; Rufus Morison, New York; Edwin W. Goodman, Jersey City; George S. Allen, Clyde, N. Y.; Howard La R. Norton, Brooklyn; John J. Flynn, Yonkers; Livingstone L. Lewis' Hoboken; M. Sandler, Brooklyn.

To be Second Lieutenants, Veterinary—Robert C. Talty, Washington; John F. Essex, Chevy Chase; George W. King, Vienna, Va.; Ralph H. Lewis, Riverdale, Md.; Kenneth E. Buffin, Washington; Cornelius C. Weeks, Washington; James B. Nicol, Rockville, Md.

CLUBROOMS FOR SOLDIERS.

Woman's Service League Provides Recreation Centre for Enlisted Men.

The National League for Woman's Service will open the first and second floors of its headquarters at 257 Madison Avenue to the soldiers and sailors on leave in New York City, as a social club and recreational centre, every Saturday and Sunday during the Summer. A special meeting of the Social and Welfare Division of the league was called last week to establish the club, and it will open next Saturday night.

Under the plan, which was outlined yesterday by Mrs. C. Herbert Halcomb, Chairman of the Social and Welfare Division, a special entertainment will be provided every Saturday night for the enlisted men and their friends, and on Sunday the rooms will be open from 2 in the afternoon until 10 at night, and facilities provided for reading, writing, and social activities.

Mrs. Donn Barber, Chairman of the Canteen Division of the league, has volunteered to have her two canteen detachments, headed by Mrs. Nelson B. Henry and Mrs. Harry MacVicar, provide simple refreshments for the men on alternating weeks. A number of the women present at the meeting pledged themselves to serve in detachments as hostesses during the Summer.

PLEADS FOR NAVY IN CHURCH

Lieut. Bernier Tells Congregation Men Are the Nation's Great Need.

"Give us men, good and clean men. Our battleships are only piles of junk without the brain and brawn to man them," was the appeal of Lieutenant Louis L. Bernier, U. S. N., in his illustrated lecture on the navy at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street last night.

"The shame of our country," he said, "is that not 3 per cent. of the young men can be called perfect men. Recently, out of 5,000 candidates for the navy, only 810 reached the medical officers, and of them only 174 were accepted as fit to serve. That is what we are up against. Staying out late, cabarets, and smoking cigarettes are some of the causes."

Lieutenant Bernier made a personal appeal to every one of his hearers to get a candidate for the navy.

An escort of fifteen sailors was present, buglers sounded calls from the steeple of the church, moving pictures of life in the navy were shown, and children marched and sang war songs.

READY TO RECRUIT NEW OFFICERS NOW

Last Chance to Get Commissions Through Training Begins Today.

OLDER MEN SOUGHT FOR

Those Between 31 and 50 Will Receive Preference—4,000 Applications Already on File.

Recruiting for the next officers' training camp, to be organized on Aug. 27, begins today. All applications will be passed on at the Department of the East headquarters on Governors Island, where already, it was said yesterday, nearly 4,000 applications have been received. The New York City contingent will be trained at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga., which will bring these men into the jurisdiction of the Southeastern Department, which is under the command of Major Gen. Leonard Wood. The men recruited in the New York districts outside New York City and Long Island will go to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in the same jurisdiction.

While all applications for men living in the Eastern Department will be passed on at Governors Island, the Military Training Camps Association, the New York City headquarters of which are in the Berkeley Building in West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, will again render all possible aid to the Government in getting the best men for the various camps. The final instructions made public yesterday at the offices of the Military Training Camps Association state that the new camps will afford those not in the military service or drafted in the future the last opportunity to become officers, and it is pointed out by the Secretary of War that mature men are greatly needed for higher commands up to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. Preference will therefore be shown to capable candidates more than 31 and up to 50 years of age.

The number of men to be recruited from the New York City district is 972. Applications may be had either at the training camp office or at the headquarters of the department on Governors Island. The training camp offices will also act as a bureau of information, where all eligibles will be freely advised as to the procedure to be followed to be enrolled. The final instructions enumerate the various classes of eligibles as follows:

(a) Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps (line sections) who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the first series of camps; also reserve officers of Staff Corps under 50 years of age with at least two months' service in war and who have had experience in infantry, cavalry, or artillery.

(b) Non-commissioned officers of the regular army recommended in March, 1917, for temporary appointment in case of war, and who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the training schools for regular army non-commissioned officers in April, 1917. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(c) Resigned officers of the regular army. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(d) Men of proper qualifications made eligible for the Officers' Reserve Corps by the army appropriation of May 12, 1917. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(e) Men who have qualified for commissions under General Orders No. 42, War Department, 1915. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(f) Citizens of the United States who have had war service in the present war as officers or non-commissioned officers of the line in the armies of allied powers. Maximum age limit, 44 years.

(g) Men of exceptional qualifications who tendered their services to the Government prior to June 5, 1917, and who have been listed under General Orders No. 37, War Department. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(h) Citizens with valuable military experience and adaptability for commissioned grade, or citizens who have demonstrated marked ability and capacity for leadership and are clearly adapted for military service in commissioned grade. Maximum age limit, 44 years.

Men who applied for the first series of camps must reapply, whether or not certified as suitable for the first camps. They will have no preference in selection for these camps, but will be on an equal basis with other applicants. The minimum age limit for all applicants is 20 years and 9 months.

"It is expected," the War Department circular states, "that the entire National Guard will be in Federal service before these training camps open. If the applicant's organization is not in Federal service at time of making application he must inclose with his application a signed statement of the Adjutant General of the State recommending the applicant as suitable for appointment as an officer and agreeing to discharge him or furlough him for three months beginning Aug. 27, 1917, if not in Federal service on that date."

The men who are selected to attend the camps will receive a salary of $100 a month while in attendance, and will be provided with transportation, uniforms, subsistence, and equipment. Commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps who attend will receive the regular pay of their grade. The camps will close on Nov. 26, next, by which time the drafting of the second overseas army of 500,000 men will probably be under way.

PLATTSBURG ADOPTS STRICT TRENCH LIFE

Students Will Build Dugouts and Be Assigned to Serve in Them as at the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 17.—Believing that men can be trained on this side of the Atlantic so as to be 100 per cent. efficient on entering the battle zone in Europe, the military authorities announced today that every phase of modern trench warfare would be reproduced here to accustom the students to meeting instantaneously every emergency.

Before its close the Plattsburg camp will have adopted every feature of Camp Borden in Canada. Not only will an elaborate system of trenches be constructed identical with a sector on the French front, but the men will be required to live in them under actual war conditions.

Not the least part of this novel feature is the fact that the students, many of them totally unaccustomed to any form of manual labor, will be obliged to dig their trenches themselves for the double purpose of giving them first-hand knowledge of construction problems and strength of muscles and lungs for the arduous work overseas. With the trenches completed the camp will be declared a base camp in the war zone.

Thereafter the men will conduct themselves with the same regard to personal safety as though shells were whistling overhead and an enemy attack imminent. Equipping themselves with the bare essentials carried to the firing line, they will be sent forward in regular forty-eight hour shifts to the second line trenches and from there to the first line. Part of this equipment will be the emergency ration and first-aid packet, which will be sewn into the coat after the Canadian fashion.

In the second line they will be held in constant readiness to dash through the communicating trenches to support attacks on the first line. Two separate and opposing trench systems will be in operation, the camp being divided in two warring factions to man them. Instead of aiming through loopholes at painted targets or charging a row of bushes or manikins, the men will fire blank cartridges at living targets and charge with wooden bayonets to fence with men similarly armed.

A maze of barbed wire entanglements will be thrown out and, under cover of darkness scouts will be sent out to cut through them and prepare the way for an advance. To detect night operations both sides will be equipped with flares to illuminate the no man's land between trenches should their suspicions be aroused. Should scouts be discovered a referee will determine from the flash of rifles whether the party has effectually been disposed of.

Regardless of the weather, which may fill the trenches with several inches of water, the men will be obliged to serve their full time without once coming up for a stroll about the reservation. Field telephone and telegraph instruments will be installed and all orders will be delivered through these.

A ruling which went into effect today brings the rigors of trench life closer to some of the men. For the last month many who have disliked rough camp fare have marched directly through the mess halls at meal time and out the other side to privately conducted restaurants. By order of the commandant the men hereafter will be required to take their regular places at meal time whether they eat or not and to march back with the rest to the barracks before being dismissed. Strict adherence to this order will leave only ten minutes to eat outside.

The order, it is believed, is the result of a misunderstanding on the part of the wives of certain Regular Army officers that they had been treated with a lack of respect. The women were seated in an automobile near the New England mess shack when one of the companies emerged singing and laughing. The automobile party believed that the demonstration was directed toward it and reported the incident to Colonel Wolf.

RESERVES HEAR BEECKMAN

Rhode Island Governor Delivers Address in Newport Armory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—For more than five minutes hundreds of officers and enrolled members of the Coast Defense Naval Reserve force applauded Governor Beeckman when he concluded an address in their armory this morning. It was the first of a series of Sunday addresses which will be delivered by prominent men.

Governor Beeckman came to the armory under escort of Captain H. F. Bryan, Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, Commander C. T. Stearns, Dr. Oliver W. Huntington and the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt will arrive here Thursday night, and Friday morning will inspect the naval station and the reservists' camp.

B. Altman & Co.

Summer Floor Coverings

in immense assortments are displayed in practically every desirable weave and fabric.

Prices are very moderate.
Inspection is cordially invited.

(Rug Department, Fifth Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Finished on time with THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

Every stenographer who turns to the relief of The Dictaphone realizes its great value, first of all, as a time-saver for *her*.

She quickly finds that with The Dictaphone she never need worry or concern herself with interruptions in her work as a producer to take shorthand dictation—interruptions that simply serve to pile up her unfinished typewriting at the end of the day.

With The Dictaphone, the same typist, with no more work on her part, can produce—provably—50% to 100% more letters in the same time. And it cuts at least 33⅓% of the cost of producing these letters—because they are written *once*, on the typewriter.

The Dictaphone does all of these things—it makes "finished on time" a fact and not a theory. And The Dictaphone experts on office organization will prove *all* of them to *you* the minute you say "ready".

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street Call Worth 3043

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and in all other countries.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street

Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk."

Name.....

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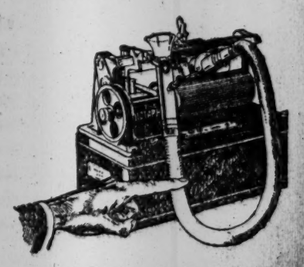
Address personally Mr......

To apply the word DICTAPHONE or any similar name to any dictating machine other than those made by the American Graphophone Company is unlawful and will be prosecuted.



This Advertisement has been dictated to The Dictaphone

J. M. Gidding & Co.

364-366-368 Fifth Avenue. AT 40th ST. N.Y.

Announce, for today—

Entirely New Summer Styles—in Gowns —Dresses—Suits—Coats—Blouses—Skirts and Hats made from reserve stocks of high-class materials

—AT VERY GREAT PRICE CONCESSIONS.

REMAINING SPRING FASHIONS ARE OFFERED FOR CLEARANCE AT MERE FRACTIONS OF FORMER PRICES.

SPALDING

GOLF · TENNIS BASE BALL

The Mark of Quality Throughout The World

ANNOUNCEMENT

PRICES REDUCED

ON

Women's Summer Sports Wear

Spalding Sports Specialty Shop
523 Fifth Avenue

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
126 Nassau Street
523 Fifth Avenue, at 43d Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce a Most Extraordinary Special

Sale of Men's Straw Hats

¶ We have decided on account of the backward season to offer all our straw hats and Panamas at the following greatly reduced prices.

Every straw hat in stock included.

Splits, Sennits and Mackinaws	were $3.00	now **$1.95**
Splits and Sennits	were $3.50 & $4	now **$2.45**
Splits	were $5.00	now **$3.45**
Milan and Leghorn Hats	were $5.00	now **$3.45**
Balibuntal and Bangkoks	were $8 and $10	now **$6.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $5.00	now **$3.45**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $6 and $7	now **$4.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $8 and $9	now **$5.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $10, $12 and $15	now **$7.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $18 and $20	now **$10.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $25 and $30	now **$13.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $35 and $40	now **$17.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $45 and $50	now **$19.95**

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval

GERMAN SPY FUNDS HELD IN BANKS HERE

Government Orders That No Cash Be Paid Out Without Official Permission.

ANARCHISTS STILL IN TOMBS

Goldman, Berkman, and the Russian Reds Fail to Get Bail—Anti-Draft Trials Begin Today.

Agents of the Federal Government have been examining the records of a number of banks in New York and other cities in the hope of discovering German spy or plot funds, of which there are said to be several millions in this country. It is understood that the Government has located several deposits which run into large figures. This money has not been seized, but the banks, it is said, have been ordered not to allow it to be withdrawn without the knowledge of the Department of Justice. Bank books and other records seized when the police arrested Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, will be used by the Federal agents in this work.

Ever since the German spy and plot work started in 1915 the agents of the Kaiser have been spending large sums of money in efforts that failed. Millions of this money was said to be available for the spies. Since the entrance of this country into the war and the departure of Ambassador von Bernstorff the plot and spy business has been slack, and the Government is working on the assumption that much of the Kaiser's trouble money is still in American banks.

Associates of Emma Goldman and Berkman continued their efforts yesterday to raise the $50,000 bail under which the two are held. The anarchists were still in jail last night, but the police would not be surprised to see the bail forthcoming today. It is reported that if the two are released they will be rearrested. A big anarchist meeting and anti-conscription rally was scheduled to be held in Madison Square next Saturday night, at which Emma Goldman and Berkman were to be the chief speakers. The police have no intention of allowing them to deliver any addresses on that date.

The police will begin today, with agents of the Department of Justice, an intensive examination of the records seized at the Goldman and Berkman offices. It is understood that they expect to find evidence that will lead to the arrest of at least a score of persons, not all of whom live in New York.

The eleven men who were arrested on Saturday afternoon in the basement of 534 Fifth Street, operating an anti-conscription printing establishment, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Koenig in Essex Market Court and held in $1,000 bail each for examination on Wednesday. No bail was supplied, and the eleven were taken back to the Tombs. The men were charged with conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the Federal draft law. When arrested they were printing and addressing circulars containing argument against conscription. The walls of the room were covered with I. W. W. banners and posters ridiculing the American Government. All the men are Russians by birth, and not citizens of this country.

Charles Francis Phillips, the former Columbia University student; Owen Cattell, son of Professor Cattell of Columbia, and Miss Eleanor W. Parker, former Barnard College student, who are accused of conspiring to balk the draft law, will be put on trial before Judge Mayer in the United States District Court this morning.

Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, the anarchists convicted of trying to persuade citizens not to register, and sentenced to three years in prison, were taken from New York last night on their way to the Federal prison at Atlanta.

AWARD ADVERTISING PRIZES.

Winners in Financial Exhibits at St. Louis Made Public.

Prize winners in the advertising exhibit of the Financial Advertisers' Association held in connection with the St. Louis Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world were made public in this city last tonight. They are as follows:

Best Campaign—No. 1, Irving National Bank, New York; No. 2, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; No. 3, Third National Bank, St. Louis.

Best Exhibit—No. 1, Union Trust Company, Spokane, Wash.; No. 2, Northern Trust Company, Chicago; No. 3, Bankers Trust Company, New York.

Best Individual Piece of Copy—No. 1, St. Louis Union Trust Company, St. Louis; No. 2, Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland; No. 3, E. J. Lander, Grand Forks, N. D.

HEIRLOOMS

MANY of the most prized heirlooms of tomorrow will be the fine pieces of Tobey hand-made furniture which discriminating persons are buying today.

The TOBEY Furniture Company
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

Everything for the
MOTHER and BABY
Designed by Lane Bryant

Our long service and intimate relations with expectant mothers have taught us the needs of the coming baby to the last detail. And as manufacturing retailers our prices in this as well as in our other departments, are always far lower than elsewhere.

In addition to Baby Needs, we provide everything required by the mother.

Lane Bryant MATERNITY APPAREL is famous.

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

MONEY

set apart for a special purpose should be kept in a separate bank account. Bring us your special deposit account. We pay 2% interest on balances over $500.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
353 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Today—Important Values in
Women's Navy Blue Twill Suits
Special at $25

These suits are copies of much higher priced models. They are man tailored throughout, showing many novel touches in pockets and collars. Included are sport and dressy models with medium length coats, trimmed with braid; others with close-fitting shoulders, sleeves, and flared skirts showing braid-bound patch and flap pockets. Sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Silk Suits
Formerly $39.50 to $59
Reduced to $27.50
For an event of this kind the models are unusually varied, and the materials and colors the most desirable for present wear. Both regular and stout sizes included.

Women's Linen Suits
In Three New Models
Special at $12.50
A delightful assortment of new Norfolk, sport, and strictly tailored models, in all colors, including white. Sizes range from 34 to 46. Excellent values.

A Choice Assortment of
Women's Smart Bathing Suits
at $3.95 $4.95 $6.95
In Wool Jersey with or without bloomers; slip-on, waistline and Princess models, in Silk Poplin, Mohair, Satin or Surf Satin, trimmed with self or contrasting materials. Some with fancy girdles and pockets, others with new and very attractive collars. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Beginning Today—An Extraordinary
Sale of Women's Silk Bags
Special at $2.95
These are the most beautiful bags we have ever offered at $2.95. They are far superior to those usually seen at such modest cost. They are bags of the highest character, presented at this price as a result of an important special purchase. The values are such that we have reduced some models in regular stock that were selling at $5.00 and $7.50. All are in perfect condition, and both frame and drawstring bags are included, the majority hand-beaded. Just 350 in the lot—all of which will find ready purchasers.

Today, Monday, on the Third Floor
Clearance of Women's Silk Negligees
at $4.98
Formerly $5.98 to $12.98. These are discontinued models, in various materials and patterns, and very attractive styles.

Also—A Clearance of Women's
Porch Dresses at $3.98
Formerly $4.98. Made of Plaid or Striped Voile, with collar and cuffs of embroidery, or fichu effect in Net.

The New Blouses for Women
are delightfully new in models, materials and trimmings. We shall offer today:

$5

At $5—Dainty Blouses of imported Voile, an exact copy of a higher-priced French model, in White, Flesh Color, or Bisque, with hemstitched collar edged with fine Val. lace. Pleated jabot finishes front. Remarkable value.

At $2—Fine Quality Organdie and Voile Blouses in many stunning styles—simple tucked effects with trimmings of narrow lace and picot edging. Also trimmed models with insertions of Val. and Venise lace.

$5

At $5—Modish Georgette Crepe Blouses with deep collar and revers trimmed with insets and edgings of fine Filet lace, finished with hemstitching. One model has new tucked collar.

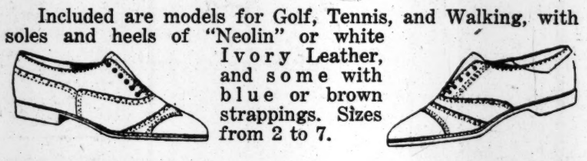
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Have You Contributed to the
Special Red Cross Fund?
One Hundred Million Dollars must be raised in one week. It is your duty to help the American Red Cross by contributing as liberally as possible.

Of Most Extraordinary Importance on the Second Floor
White Washable Kidskin
Sport and Walking Shoes
for Women and Misses
Oxfords $3.85 High-Cut Boots $4.95

These fine shoes and Oxfords are offered at these remarkable prices because of an extraordinary trade opportunity which came our way. Every pair is perfect in every particular, and are offered to you
Below Usual Wholesale Cost

Included are models for Golf, Tennis, and Walking, with soles and heels of "Neolin" or white Ivory Leather, and some with blue or brown strappings. Sizes from 2 to 7.



Women's Smart Coats and Wraps
Radically Reduced
to ⅓ to ½ Below Regular Prices
Fashionable coats and wraps of the very highest character. All taken from regular stock and reduced to the following prices for immediate clearance.

Sport Coats.....were $15.00 to $18.50....now $7.95
Coats.....were $15.00 to $19.50....now $10.00
Coats and Wraps..were $19.50 to $29.50....now $16.50
Coats and Wraps..were $39.50 to $49.50....now $25.00

Four Important Offerings in
Women's Fashionable Skirts
at the following low prices

At $3.95—Several attractive models in serviceable wash skirts, made of Ramie Linen, Honeycomb, Eponge, Plain and Figured Gabardine or Pique.

At $2.95—Smart Wide Wale Corduroy Skirts of exceptional quality, showing new pockets and belt. In White only. Waistbands to 36.

At $2.95—Serviceable Wash Skirts in several distinct models, made of Gabardine, Cotton Corduroy, or Pique, trimmed with pearl buttons. Sizes to 36.

At $1.95—New Tub Skirts in button-front and side effects, made of Pique, Gabardine, Colored or White Gunniburl, and Corduroy.

Sizes in each model to 36 waistband.

Grey Hair Pieces
Reduced for June Clearance

18 Inch Wavy Grey Switches.....$2.95
20 Inch Wavy Grey Switches.....$3.45
22 Inch Wavy Grey Switches.....$4.95
All-around Grey Transformations.....$6.95

We have arranged for today a special offering of
Women's New Silk Dresses
at $18.50

$15

A collection of the very newest dresses for Summer wear. Considering the present high cost of silks, they are all exceptional value at the price quoted. Made of Taffeta or Foulard with draped or plaited skirts and Georgette Crepe sleeves, in Navy Blue or Black, also in Crepe de Chine in White and Flesh Color.

White Lingerie and Net
Dresses at $15
Dainty, cool frocks of filmy net trimmed with lace or embroidered voile—practical because of their unusual "tubbing" qualities. Also—dressy model of Voile for warm Summer days in Russian blouse effects or straight-line models. One model *illustrated.*

Smart Gingham and Voile Dresses
at $7.95
That have all the chic of higher-priced frocks.
In Checked and Plaid Ginghams, and in Voile. Both dressy and simple models. Also many in white trimmed in colors. Sizes 34 to 44.

Silk Dresses for Large Women
at $29.50
Two very charming models. Made of Taffeta, with vestee and collar of Georgette Crepe, and button-trimmed skirt. Colors: Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 42 to 50. *Fourth Floor.*

Misses' Suits Greatly Reduced
Formerly $29.50 to $75
Now $17.50 $25 $34
All desirable models in chic youthful styles, fashioned of Serges, Poiret Twill, Wool Jersey, Satin, and Taffeta Silk. Ages 14 to 18.

Misses' Dresses Sharply Reduced
Formerly $25 to $45
Now $14.50 $18.50 $29.50
A very pleasing variety of models, in the season's most wanted materials, including Serges, Wool Jersey, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Satin and Georgette Crepe. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

For Today and Tuesday Only,
A Sale of Binner Corsets
Regularly $10 and $12
Special at $6.85
This is a remarkable opportunity to obtain one of America's best known corsets at a fraction of its regular price. All late Spring models, for both women and misses, in Flesh color or White Broche, trimmed with dainty lace and ribbon bow. Strong web hose supporters attached.

An Important Summer Event
Sale of Boys' Wash Suits
Special at $1.15

Smartly cut, well-tailored wash suits in a splendid variety of models. Made of the best "tub" fabrics obtainable in Stripes, Plain Colors, Novelty Checks, and Plain White. Ages 2½ to 8 years. The values are most extraordinary.

A Special Offering of Children's
Socks at 25c
High-grade socks in plain black or white, or white with colored tops. Splendid values. Sizes 6 to 9½.

Put This Entertainer In Your Summer Home
It is ready to make things pleasant for you at all times—when you want to listen and when you want to dance. Step into the Music Department and hear this new, inexpensive

Phonograph at $8.74
Carefully constructed of metal, smaller and lighter than a wooden machine—yet in no sense a toy. It is practical, cannot warp, and is not likely to be damaged. It reproduces tone with sweetness, clearness and accuracy. So light it can be carried without any trouble.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Belts, 94c
Two equally good styles at this price, each fit to be seen when you toss aside your coat. One, of black calfskin, tubular style, with buckle to match; the other of genuine pigskin with brass finished buckle. Sizes 30 to 44.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Motor Dust Coats For Men
Save your clothes and save money at the same time by selecting your duster here. Double-breasted, button-to-neck model with belted back, cut full. Excellent for the man who drives his own car. $4.96. Same model in tan linen $3.96.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

English Model Kit Bags $34.50
Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides; two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Athletic Underwear

All the freedom of movement an active man could wish for goes with these firmly finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers.
$1.39 per garment
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Graflex—A Camera For Active Men
Men like this camera because they can take pictures full of action—with the assurance of success in almost every instance. We equip them with Reflex Special Anastigmat lenses and save you about one-quarter of the other people's price.
Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St., and Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

PARALYSIS CONTROL HEALTH BOARD'S AIM

Statistics, Records, and Studies of Epidemic Put Into Monograph for Physicians.

RULES FOR CARE OF CASES

Emphasis Laid Upon Good Results Attending Full Publicity and Consequent Precautions.

All of the statistical and other records of last year's epidemic of infantile paralysis gathered by the Department of Health, together with the results of investigations, observations, and studies of the disease by the department's experts, are included in a monograph of nearly 400 pages issued yesterday by the Health Department. At the same time the department made public the new procedure and regulations to be followed in the care and handling of cases of poliomyelitis. The changes in existing regulations were made so that the department in its handling of cases could follow more closely the suggestions recently made at the conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America.

The monograph begins with a historical survey of poliomyelitis, pointing out that the disease was first described by a German physician named Heine in 1840, but that it was of such rare occurrence or so seldom recognized that thirty years later the leading consulting physicians of the largest cities of the world had not seen more than a very few cases. There was apparently an increase of the disease in the United States, beginning about 1910. In the five years from 1910 to 1914, it is estimated that there were 30,000 cases of the disease and 5,000 deaths.

Against the 30,000 cases and 5,000 deaths of the five-year period, there were more than 27,000 cases and 6,000 deaths from June to November, 1916, of which the greater part were in New York City and vicinity. In this period there were 8,928 cases and 2,407 deaths in the city alone.

Success of Publicity.

The monograph describes the steps taken to control the epidemic and emphasizes the value of the publicity given by the newspapers. It says:

> As a result of this active and vigorous work for health and cleanliness, and especially because of the campaign of publicity and education, the whole city was aroused to interested participation in the work of sanitation. It was obvious that the city was never before so clean; that the tenement houses were never so clean; parents were never so careful about their children; food was never so generally covered and kept clean, and sound medical advice was never so eagerly sought or so well followed. Altogether the community set an example of co-operation for health and civic betterment which deserves the highest commendation.

Mortality statistics included in the monograph show that, despite the epidemic, with its 944 deaths of children under 2 years, the city's death rate among children under 2 from all causes was actually lower from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1916, than in the same period of 1915, the rates being 72.7 per 1,000 of population, against 78.5. Some authorities believe that this difference is explained by the activities of parents educated in the care of children, and, alarmed during the epidemic, saved more infant lives than were destroyed by infantile paralysis.

The monograph contains a detailed study of insects and animals as carriers of infection by Professor Charles T. Brues of Harvard. Professor Brues found that rats and fleas showed a number of striking peculiarities, but he was unable to find positive support for the contention that rats and fleas spread the disease.

Of the widely discussed serum treatments the monograph speaks cautiously. It observes that when careful comparisons were made between the cases treated with serum and similar cases treated without serum it was "difficult, indeed, to state definitely to what extent the results obtained with serum can be ascribed to the action of the serum only."

The conclusions drawn by the department are offered in the following statements:

> Hospitalization, when prompt and applied to all but moribund cases, probably checks the spread of the disease and determines a lower incidence under similar housing conditions than where removal to hospitals is delayed and many cases are left in their homes.
>
> Isolation of groups of children from contact with other children or adults, even when carried out in the midst of areas where the disease is prevalent, suffices to protect such children almost absolutely from infection, in spite of the use of identical water and food supplies, and exposure to the same atmospheric conditions and winged insects.

Rules and Regulations.

In the department's statement of regulations to be followed, the incubation period is established at two weeks. The quarantine period for children under 16, who have been, but no longer are, exposed, will be fourteen days and the quarantine notice will be in the form of legal service upon parents or guardians. Children under 16 who remain at home where there has been a case of infantile paralysis will be quarantined in the home until two weeks after the termination of the case. Adults in the same home may continue their daily occupations provided they do not bring them into contact with children under 16 and are not engaged in the preparation or handling of food. Both adults and children who move to another place of residence are not to be considered under quarantine provided they are well two weeks from their last contact with the disease.

Premises where poliomyelitis occurs shall be placarded, except hotels and boarding houses, provided the patient is removed to the hospital and the room disinfected and no quarantined children remain on the premises. In private houses and in two-family houses having separate entrances, a placard shall be placed on the door of the room the patient occupies. In an apartment house the placard must be on the door of the apartment occupied by the patient. In two-family houses having a common entrance a card must be placed on the door of the afflicted family and another card on the patient's room door.

If the patient is to be left at home there must be a physician and special attendant who will obey the quarantine regulations. Isolation and quarantine must be strictly regarded by the remainder of the patient's family. All cases must be promptly reported, and in every case a diagnostician of the Health Department will at once visit the patient.

All cases of questionable diagnosis must be seen at once in consultation with the borough or chief diagnostician, and whenever required spinal puncture will be made and a laboratory report submitted by the staff of the Research Laboratory. Nurses will visit every case to instruct the family regarding isolation and quarantine. So also will each case be under the constant observation of the sanitary police to see that the regulations are carried out.

Children May Return.

These are the rules laid down for the return of infantile paralysis patients and of children who have been exposed to the disease, to this city:

> In cases where poliomyelitis occurs in residents of New York City who are temporarily residing outside the city, the disease developing within two weeks of the time of leaving the city, the patients will be permitted to return, provided (a) a private conveyance (private car, private automobile, carriage, or ambulance) is used, and (b) the patient goes direct to a hospital authorized by the Department of Health to care for cases of poliomyelitis.
>
> New York City children under 16, temporarily outside of New York City, who have been exposed to infection within two weeks, may return to the city under the following conditions:
>
> (a) They must come by private conveyance and must go direct to their homes.
>
> (b) Advance notice of their coming must be sent, and authorization from the Department of Health must be obtained by telephone by the local health officer. Such children will be promptly visited by a representative of the Department of Health, and their parents or guardian instructed as to the nature and duration of quarantine.
>
> The premises will not be placarded, but the children will be visited at regular intervals, and should quarantine be violated the parents or guardians will be summoned to court.

Rules are also promulgated for hospital authorities and ambulance surgeons to observe.

Synagogue Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the new synagogue to be erected at 257-265 West Eighty-eighth Street for the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun was set in place yesterday. The congregation is one of the oldest in the city. Henry Beaumont Herts designed the new building.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

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BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
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Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

'END POTSDAM GANG,' PLEADS DR. VAN DYKE

Former Minister to The Hague Occupies Old Pulpit in Brick Presbyterian Church.

CALLS TEUTONS INFAMOUS

Germany Digging Her Own Grave Deeper by War Methods, He Says —Other Patriotic Sermons.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, formerly Minister to The Hague, preached yesterday from his old pulpit at the Brick Presbyterian Church on the hypocrisy of the Kaiser, who referred familiarly to God while employing poison gas, and quoted from the Bible while sending airplanes to kill women and children. His was one of several patriotic sermons preached by clergymen yesterday.

"America must join with the others in ending the Potsdam gang," he said, "if the world is not to become a cage of wild beasts. The gang is against the laws of God. It is against the laws of all nations. It is using Christianity to bolster up a cause as infamous as men ever engaged in."

Dr. van Dyke started to preach from manuscript, but branched off into an extemporaneous excoriation of Germany and her methods of warfare. He repeatedly used the words "Potsdam Gang" in referring to the German junkers. He said that all the world knew who was responsible for the war, and that it was idle for the Kaiser and his officers to attempt to shift the blame. This attempt at evasion, he said, merely dug the German grave deeper and added to her shame.

"True American kindness brought America into the war," he said, "and it will keep us there until the war is won. Some people worry about Christians being in the war in view of the Sermon on the Mount, but I say there is no need for conscientious people to worry. When evil deeds are committed such as have been committed since 1914, the world guards must act, and they are right in acting. America in the war at this time is in the right place.

Another patriotic sermon was that preached by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. The sermon was in the interests of naval recruiting.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Manhattan College was preached last night by the Rev. William P. F. Dooley in the Church of the Annunciation, oCnvent Avenue and 131st Street. The new church was filled to capacity with the alumni and the friends and relatives of the graduates.

Father Dooley referred to the fact that yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and declared that every man must do all in his power to bring success to the forces of right and justice in the present war.

The Rev. Thomas Mackenzie, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Flushing, spoke at a special patriotic service yesterday. He said:

"We must fight against the enemies of God without and within. And as we thus fight peace is bound to come—not the loose-braced, self-indulgent peace of the man who, because he drifts with the current, is not conscious of any conflict, but the peace of the man who fights bravely the good fight of faith, and is rewarded at the last with the victor's crown."

The service was attended by 1,000 persons.

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Interest mailed every Six months.
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FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA
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FRANK B. WILLIS, newly elected Vice-President of the Hal Motor Car Company, says: "I find Adams Pepsin helps me over strenuous moments, aids me to concentrate and relieves fatigue. Very delicious peppermint gum."

Frank B Willis

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Music that stirs your patriotism

You'll delight to hear on the Victrola the thrilling patriotic songs and dramatic recitations which stir up that "love-of-country feeling" and inspire renewed devotion to our nation.

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America Red, White and Blue Hail Columbia Star Spangled Banner	Victor Mixed Chorus Victor Mixed Chorus	17578	10	.75
America, Here's My Boy Let's All Be Americans Now Columbia, Gem of the Ocean Star Spangled Banner	Victor Military Band Victor Military Band	17581	10	.75
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There are 102 other patriotic records listed in the Victor Record catalog.

Go to-day to the nearest Victor dealer's and arrange for your Fourth of July celebration. He will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

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LAMBS' NEW GAMBOL FILLS OPERA HOUSE

Friends Applaud Actors with Hammerstein in His Old Home.

WILL ROGERS A REAL STAR

Appears in Frank Tinney's Regalia and Wins a Bout of Wits with Willie Collier.

The Lambs slipped through the bars that usually hold them in Forty-fourth Street, last night, and gamboled on the spacious stage of the Manhattan Opera House. The immortal Oscar, with his equally immortal cigar, embraced his old home with his benevolent smile, the neighborhood was cluttered up with motors as in the days of his reign, the auditorium was overflowing with players and their kin, and everybody was more or less happy. For the Lambs' Gambol, like any home-talent show, is for the friends of the participants, and can't be a failure.

Now that the gambol of 1916 is a year away it is violating no confidence to record that it was a pretty sad affair. No one knew it better than the Lambs and so they labored strenuously to blot out the stain. They did succeed in concocting an entertainment 100 per cent. more amusing than its immediate predecessor and if it wasn't always hilarious the all-star cast, a handicap in any show, can be blamed.

Will Rogers had not been in the habit of walking away, to borrow dressing room argot, with every show he has been in in the last two years, the rules of reporting would have demanded that the fact that he was the best part of last night's entertainment be mentioned in the opening paragraph, but as these little victories are no longer news the third paragraph will do. Mr. Rogers had done some new lariat feats early in the evening to the accompaniment of his patter, and then in a minstrel first part he appeared again, dressed in the regalia of Frank Tinney.

Mr. Tinney, it seems, refused to gambol and many of the jokes the end-men bandied back and forth between Interlocutors Fred Niblo and DeWolf Hopper, that did not have the Liberty bonds or Mr. Hopper's matrimonial adventures as their themes were leveled at the absent Mr. Tinney. There was a general belief that the blackface comedian's defection was due to an extemporaneous skit at one of the private gambols between Mr. Collier and himself in which the former's well-known wit caused him to outpoint the younger comedian.

So when Mr. Rogers, who had won more laughs than any of the end men, started to make a suggestion for the Russian national anthem and Mr. Collier was reminded of something and ran away with the cue, it was evident to even the lay members of the audience from the way the rest of the circle sat up that something not rehearsed was taking place. Rogers allowed Collier to finish and after the laugh that should have been his he rubbed his nose, gave his gum a few swift chews and, apologizing for not being a comedian, began to tell about the Zulus.

"The Zulus have a custom," drawled Mr. Rogers, "of destroying every child that doesn't show some sign of intelligence when it has reached the age of 2. You may have noticed there are no Zulu comedians."

Collier joined in the laugh that followed, but he didn't try to rout Rogers again.

James T. Powers, Clifton Crawford, Barney Bernard, Julius Tannen, Raymond Hitchcock, and Andrew Mack were the other end men with jokes new and old, and dialects Manhattan, Southern, Scotch, and Grand Street. Another number that brought a lot of well-known actors together was called "Getting Up a Gambol" and included an amusing scene between Willie Collier and Leon Errol. This was by George V. Hobart, who was also the author of a travesty on the modern problem play, entitled "Words Mean Nothing." In "The Old Stage Door," a sketch by Mr. Collier and John L. Golden, ten actors masqueraded as the types of actors and actresses popular in other decades. Effingham Pinto, as usual, proved the most accomplished impersonator of the other sex.

The dramatic piece de resistance was a playlet called "Somewhere in Mexico," written by Robert Mears MacKay, with John Stinpolis in the role of Villa, and Donald Brian as a captured American aviator, who sacrifices his brother's and his own life rather than betray his comrades. Dancing by Doyle and Dixon and George White, Van and Schenck in songs, John McCormack singing a group of his most popular numbers, and a patriotic finale in which hundreds of miniature flags were showered on the audience, while DeWolf Hopper sang "Resident Wilson's verses, "Fall Into Line for Your Motherland," to a musical setting by John L. Golden, completed the program. The sale of seats and programs netted between $18,000 and $20,000, and Herbert Brenon paid $2,100 for an autographed program sold at auction. The show will be repeated this afternoon.

"Come Through" at the Broadway.

George Bronson Howard's "Come Through" was shown in the Universal pictures at the Broadway yesterday, with a little more than the usual flourish of a movie première. Herbert Rawlinson, who carried the hero's rôle of gentleman burglar and society dancer through nearly two hours, got away with a pretty good fight—and with the heroine—at the close. Alice Lake, Roy Stewart, and others figured in the so-called mightiest melodrama from a Montana mining camp to a Summer chateau on Long Island. Besides a Mexican curtain-raiser of "Bombs and Bandits," there were good views of recent scenes connected with raising the Liberty Loan.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Washington Square Players will begin the last two weeks of their season at the Comedy tonight. The theatre will then remain closed until the middle of August to give the players a vacation. The organization will follow its regular policy of presenting three programs, consisting for the most part of short plays, next season.

A. H. Woods will place in rehearsal today Samuel Shipman's new three-act play, "The Target," for production in Atlantic City next month and presentation here the month following. The cast includes Emmett Corrigan, Harry Mestayer, Harry C. Browne, James Spottswood, Clara Joel, Maidel Turner, and Suzanne Wills.

Tonight's performance of "You're in Love" at the Casino will be under the auspices of the Board of Directors and the Social Service Committee of the Volunteer Hospital, and the profits will be devoted to that institution.

Irene Bentley will return to the stage next season in the new Smith-Jacobi musical play, "Rambler Rose," in which Julie Sanderson and Joseph Cawthern will be starred.

Edith Tallaferro has gone to Toronto to appear in a production of a new comedy by Earle Brown, entitled "Annabel Lee." The play will be tried out at the Royal Alexandra Theatre by the Edward H. Robins stock company and if successful will be presented here next Fall, with Miss Tallaferro in the stellar role.

John Drew and the players who appeared with him on tour in "Pendennis" arrived yesterday from St. Paul, where they finished their season Saturday night. Jane Houston, who played the role of Emily Fotheringay, will sail shortly for London, to be married to a British officer, now at the front.

Wallis Clark, who has been playing the role of the aged General in "Peter Ibbetson," which suspended its engagement at the Republic for the summer Saturday night, has gone to Milwaukee to appear with a repertoire company George Foster Platt has established there for the Summer months.

Mme. Yoruka, the French actress who recently gave a special performance of "Jenny for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, has been removed to a hospital suffering from a nervous breakdown. She was to have begun posing for motion pictures soon, but has abandoned all work until next season.

Beatrice Allen, who appeared last season in "The Century Girl," has been engaged by Arthur Hammerstein for a role in "Furs and Frills," a musical comedy by Edward Clark and Rudolf Friml, which will be one of his first productions next season.

A tea dance will be given in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Wyhne-Bevan Russian ambulance unit. Quentin Tod, who will sail soon for Russia to join the unit, and Helen Clarke, his dancing partner in "Love o' Mike," will dance at the tea.

PICTURES THE RUINS LEFT BY GERMANS

Their Destruction of Orchards Mrs. William Astor Chanler Calls 'Refined Cruelty.'

PRAISES SPIRIT OF FRANCE

British Organization and Discipline She Declares Are "Wonderful"—Noyon's Children Eager for Toys.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler, who has been diligent in war relief work with other well-known women of New York, has just returned from a five months' visit in France. At her home in East Nineteenth Street yesterday she gave a vivid picture of the scenes she had witnessed at the French and British fronts, and told of the joy that surged through France when this country entered the war, and of the terrible destructiveness of the Germans, the devastated fields, pillaged farms, and burned villages.

Mrs. Chanler was among those who, after the evacuation by the enemy, took clothing and food to the citizens of Noyon and toys for the children. She was also among the first civilians to visit the devastated regions around Poziéres and Bapaume, where hundreds of helmets and thousands of hand grenades and guns lay all about, and where, from the shell-torn earth, she picked up an English soldier's battered Prayer Book.

Mrs. Chanler went abroad in the interest of the French Heroes' Fund Committee, of which she is President, and to complete the arrangements for the construction and maintenance of a school for French orphan boys and a hospitium for the regular corps of pre-sentine programs, consisting for the most part of short plays, next season.

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Laude Spirit of France.

In speaking of the spirit of France, Mrs. Chanler said: "I found the French people unfaltering. Truly, they are the most intelligent, the most philosophical people in the world. With men dying by the thousands they are uncomplaining. The women are doing splendid work. And the fact that impressed me more than anything else was that with all the horrors of war there was so little suffering apparent.

"The entrance of the United States into the war came as a tremendous encouragement. Paris was a city of Stars and Stripes. All along the people seemed to feel that we didn't understand what they were fighting for, although they never criticised us. Now that this country has become allied with them in the common cause the mental and moral uplift can hardly be estimated.

"I spent about three weeks along the British front, in Northern France, and here I was struck by the wonderful organization and discipline of the English. They do so much for their men. One night I attended an entertainment given for 700 men who had just come in from the front, the trenches. They entered into the spirit of the occasion, and one forgot that war was so near. These men—English, Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders—don't know what fear is.

"Like the French, they bear no bitterness toward their enemies. There is no great 'hate' in their souls. After one has been among them and witnessed their quiet determination, you are proud to feel that you are an Anglo-Saxon.

"As to the devastated regions that I visited, the awful waste and desolation is almost inconceivable. In company with Mlle. Valentine Thomson and the Countess de Bondy, I visited the ransacked regions of Poziéres and Bapaume, where there was nothing but charred trees to mark a village site, and a level country made undulating by shellfire. We came across a place called the Cemetery of the Tanks. Here were the battered remains of ten tanks, their hulls looking like ships wrecked at sea.

"Thousands of hand grenades, many of them unexploded, were lying all about us. The officer escorting us would frequently exclaim: 'Look you! Don't touch!' as we walked among them. These unexploded grenades will prove a great menace to the farmers when they start to till the land, for many of them are buried deep under ground.

Children Eager for Toys.

"In Noyon, where we distributed clothes and toys, the scenes enacted were most pathetic. The children, so long accustomed to the harrowing scenes of war, fairly went wild over the sight of toys. The Baroness de la Grange, formerly Miss Emily Sloane, in handing them out, had her hands scratched until they bled from the fingers of the children, snatching for the toys.

"Noyon was especially interesting then, for it had just been adopted by a group of citizens of Washington, D. C., for reconstruction. On every side we heard the tragic story of the young girls who had been carried off by the enemy. The most refined cruelty of the Germans to my mind was in making France ruin this country by their own fruit trees and devastate their own land."

Regarding the Lafayette School, Mrs. Chanler said that the French authorities were giving it the most earnest support. Leon Bourgeois, M. Viviani, M. Briand, Gaston Thomson, the Minister of Commerce, and others were enthusiastic over its success.

"The boys will be taught English," Mrs. Chanler explained, "and will be brought to this country to study American methods and will carry back American ideas and blend them with their own. During the Summer instructors will be sent from this side, who will drill them in English literature and history, and baseball and football will be encouraged. There will be a model farm and dairy, and a dispensary with a nurse.

"The French seem anxious to learn to speak English. It is one of the great handicaps now in uniting England, America, and France. They feel as if they have been isolated in this respect."

TITLED STOWAWAYS HERE.

Two Major Generals and Two Brigadier Generals in Lot from Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., June 17.—At the United States Immigration Station today, a board of special inquiry conducted a hearing into the case of the nine Cubans, members of the revolutionary army, who arrived in the United States on the Danish steamship Graafaxe loaded with sugar. After hearing the statements made by the members of the party, and obtaining statements from the officers of the steamship, the board's findings were transmitted to the officials at Washington, who will decide the status of the case.

There are two Major Generals, two Brigadier Generals, one Colonel, and four aids. Their titles were conferred upon themselves when they took part in the recent insurrection that occurred in Cuba and which was suppressed. Cuba became too small for them, and, at the same time, it is thought that the officials in that island did not desire their presence and permitted them to escape. They embarked on the Graafaxe, and when that vessel was five miles off the coast of Cuba they were discovered and held by the Captain as stowaways.

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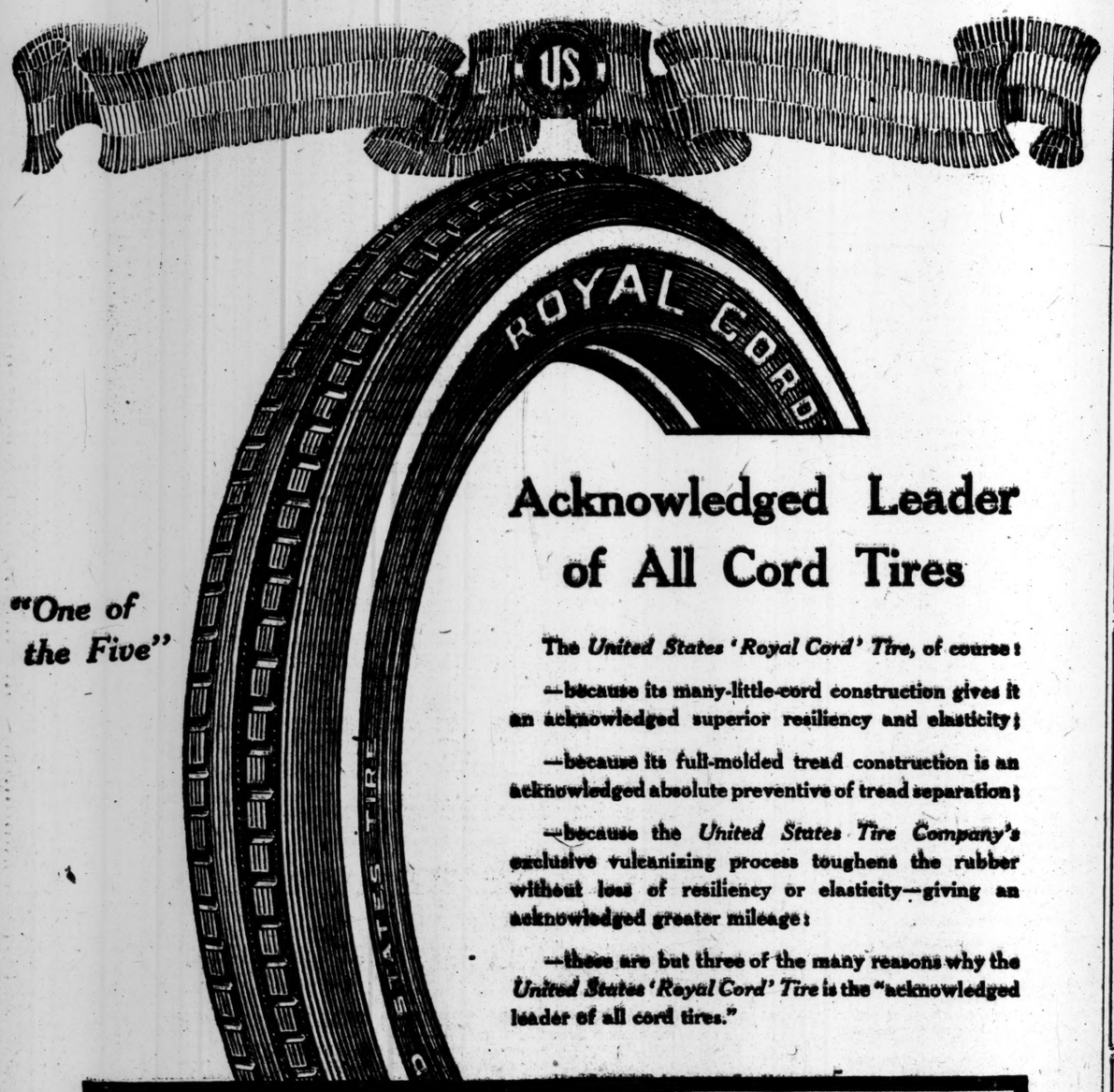
Roof Garden
Restaurant
OPENS TO-DAY
FOR THE
SUMMER SEASON



"One of the Five"

Acknowledged Leader of All Cord Tires

The *United States 'Royal Cord' Tire*, of course:

—because its many-little-cord construction gives it an acknowledged superior resiliency and elasticity;

—because its full-molded tread construction is an acknowledged absolute preventive of tread separation;

—because the *United States Tire Company's* exclusive vulcanizing process toughens the rubber without loss of resiliency or elasticity—giving an acknowledged greater mileage;

—these are but three of the many reasons why the *United States 'Royal Cord' Tire* is the "acknowledged leader of all cord tires."

A Tire for Every Need of Price and Use—
'Nobby' 'Chain'
'Royal Cord'
'Usco' 'Plain'

United States Tires Are Good Tires
Also Tires for Aeroplanes

United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have all the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c to $1.50.
THE Passing Show OF 1917.
CHARLES DARNTON, EV. WORLD: "Dazzles blinking New York."

LYRIC 42nd, W. of Broadway. Beginning TONIGHT at 8:15 SHARP.
New Shubert Production MY LADY'S GLOVE with CHARLES PURCELL; GREAT SINGING CAST.
Music by OSCAR STRAUSS. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15.
Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter.
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

ASTOR THEA. B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Like the breath of springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

Gripping!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13 th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea., E. of B'way. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 2 WEEKS "Another Way Out," & (new) "Parian."

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT "Better Than Peg o' My Heart."

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Wed. 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinees Daily 25 & 50c.
'A DAUGHTER of the GODS' with Annette Kellermann

Steeplechase
CONEY'S
FUN FACTORY

IN THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND
LUNA PAWNEE BILL AND Other BIG FEATURES. FREE ATTRACTIONS. Dancing—Band Concerts.

New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Henry Lewis, Nan Halperin, "Rubeville," Bert Baker & Co., Rockwell & Wood, others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry
GREATER THAN EVER! SURF BATHING
NEW SENSATIONS 7 A.M. TO 12:30 P.M.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF After Performance at 11:30
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 8 TIMES
The New Word, The Old
GREAT BARRIE PLAYS. Lady Shows Her Medals, and ETHEL BARRYMORE In THE £12 LOOK.

Turn to the Right!
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED.

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42d St. Phone 6344 Bryant.
Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE THOS. A. WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"
"Pictures replete with episodes, humorous and full of pathos, of the life of the Lincolns."—Times.

CHAPIN EVERY DAY 1:30 TO 11:30. GLOBE

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Charlie Chaplin in "The Immigrant."
Rupert Julian, "A Kentucky Cinderella."

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that WRIGHT & COBB LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, as owner, and ALLEN COBB, as charterer of the steam lighter "Pioneer," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury on said vessel on November 8th, 1916. Said vessel has been transferred to a Trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1917, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.

BUILD MORE AIRPLANES.

Not only because it stirs the national imagination, because hardy and courageous young Americans are keen to join "our flying army," or because "the game suits our national temperament," should Congress act without further hesitation in approval of the plan of the Secretary of War, the Signal Service, and the Council of National Defense to extend largely our immediate preparations for military air service. All these excellent arguments, and many others, in support of the plan were laid before the Senate's Military Committee by Brig. Gen. SQUIER on Friday. To expend immediately $600,000,000 on the construction of a great fleet of airplanes, General SQUIER said, would be getting a positive bargain. But the scheme commends itself for the most practical reasons. We can do our share best in the defeat of Germany by building up our air service without delay.

Before long we shall have 1,000 airplanes and as many trained aviators in France, but we ought to have many more before next Winter. We can have them, both machines and men. There is no lack of men eager to take up military aviation and competent for the work. There is no lack of material. Airplanes can be built quickly in the factories listed by the Council of National Defense. All that is lacking is the consent of Congress to take up this plan, to enable the United States in the shortest possible way to render the most effective aid to our allies on the western front. To put this plan in operation will cause no delay in our preparations for warfare on land and sea. Those will go on according to the program. But we can strike a quicker blow from the air. There is no reason why we should hesitate.

LABOR, POLITICS, AND WAR.

It is a pleasure to remark that the leaders of labor are reacting to the stimulus of war better than the leaders of parties. Senators HOKE SMITH and REED are as unrepresentative upon the question of "dictatorship" as Mr. KITCHIN is upon the question of taxation. On the other hand, Mr. GOMPERS is prominent among labor leaders who are sinking class consciousness in social consciousness, and therefore are showing patriotism. It would not be possible to speak thus heartily in praise of the labor leaders if they were asking that unionists should be fed first, or more abundantly or cheaper than other citizens. Nothing could be better or plainer than the circular which the federation has sent to 28,000 unions in support of the Food Control bill because of "its strong appeal to the whole nation." Senators and Representatives alike may be assured that the circular expresses a universal sentiment which they fail to understand when it says

> there is an intense and general desire and need for the benefits of food regulation. The proposed bill does not set up a food dictatorship or methods that infringe upon the liberties of the citizens. It does not purpose to ration the people, but attempts to protect the people against speculation by rational, practical means.

There are plenty of opportunities ahead for Mr. GOMPERS to act as he is acting in the food matter. Fuel is included in the Food bill, and is hardly less a universal and fundamental need for both individuals and industry. But there are separatist influences in the coal industry. The miners are demanding class representation in the control of the coal industry, and exclusive work in producing coal. They declare that they can cover the country with coal a foot deep and raise the production to a billion tons. If they do so, questions of detail may be waived, but if the industry becomes disturbed it will not be endured that coal may not be procured otherwise.

There is now a similar situation in the metal trades. Unions affiliated with the federation have offered to co-operate with the Government provided they have an exclusive agreement. There is no objection to agreements with unions when they are fairly made and faithfully kept. If Mr. GOMPERS will see to it that these and other such arrangements are in the universal interest, and not punitive to those not included in them, he will perform a public service of value. The fuel question, the machinists and shipbuilding questions, and others, lie ahead. For them it is not "too late," nor yet is it any too soon for Mr. GOMPERS to consolidate his position in public favor.

PASS THE FOOD BILL.

After all the bluster of the opposition, the Senate accepted the so-called Priority bill Saturday without a single dissenting vote. This provides for the regulation of commercial traffic by common carriers during the war period, and aroused a great deal of oratorical opposition among the Senators who object to conferring extraordinary powers upon the President. A few slight amendments served to satisfy the opposition. The bill is likely to pass quickly in the House.

The acceptance of this measure is a good augury for the Food Administration bill, which will be brought up in both houses this morning. We confidently expect this bill to be a law by July 1. Its enactment is necessary for the conservation of food production and supply during the war. A big fight in the House is predicted, and one Senator has said that the bill could not be passed in 1,000 years. Well, there are two weeks left. With the Senate's action on the Priority bill in mind, the people will be optimistic about the fate of the Food Administration bill.

THE CASE OF RUTH CRUGER.

It is a great pity that the police did not solve the mystery of the disappearance of RUTH CRUGER for themselves, and within a week of the event. That could have been done by persistence. They had the clue in their hands almost from the beginning. Their failure to make the right use of it, and the discovery of the girl's body, after four months, just where it might have been reasonably looked for the day after the police learned of Miss CRUGER'S disappearance, this through the intelligence and energy of an outsider, a woman lawyer impelled to clear the mystery for the sake of womanhood, are discreditable to the diligence, zeal, and discipline of a few of the members of a police force which Commissioner WOODS has been laboring earnestly to make the most efficient in the world. Mr. WOODS has accomplished more than the best of his predecessors in making his force one in which New Yorkers can feel an honest pride. He has done much, he can do much more, and so can the men, but this failure in the Cruger case, due to the traditional slowness and incompetence of a small part of the force, is something that must be lived down and atoned for.

Meanwhile the decent people of New York owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. HUMISTON, and they will not be misled in awarding praise where it is not due. The horror and the pathos of the climax of this mystery are depressing. The case has never been out of the public mind since Feb. 15. It has been continually talked about. The conviction has been general that an innocent girl, seemingly destined for a bright and useful womanhood, had been foully dealt with by some human monster. The shocking facts now revealed justify the public belief.

NEW JERSEY ADMITS ITS ERROR.

The Port of New York will not be divided into its constituent elements. That seems assured by the plea of New Jersey against the report of the examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, adverse to the proposal of Northern New Jersey's cities that they should have a lower railway rate than to Manhattan. The examiner's report was so convincing to New Jersey that its spokesmen saw the expediency of moderating their proposal when they appeared before the Commission. New Jersey no longer asks that it should be put on a basis with Philadelphia by the reduction of rates by the cost of the lighterage to Manhattan. New Jersey now asks only that a special rate should be made discriminating in favor of its northern cities on domestic business alone, and to a less degree.

The compromise is rather destructive of New Jersey's entire argument than acceptable by its moderation. If rates are to be made by cost of transportation, any rate less than cost is wrong, not by the mere difference of cost, but by the principle of discrimination. It is unfair for New Jersey to compete with Manhattan on a basis of railway rates below cost. New Jersey's argument never should have been made, for the reason that railways do not make rates on cost of service alone. The rate to Manhattan in particular was made by competition, not on cost. The rate to Manhattan was made by New York Central lines which have no lighterage costs, and which had no escape from competition with canal deliveries by lighter. The Manhattan rate very well may be too low, but it is not possible either to raise it or to reduce it without exciting competition of a sort which the Interstate Commerce Commission was created in part to stop.

There is a competition productive of cheapness which is immoral and destructive. That sort of competition was proposed by New Jersey, which now seems to admit its error, and persists only in a degree which it hopes may be overlooked because so small. Unfortunately for New Jersey, and fortunately for all other interests, no compromise is possible. Manhattan regards New Jersey as an indivisible part of the port, every part of which is entitled to equality of treatment. It is not possible to show favor to New Jersey without opening the door to favors to the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens. Like New Jersey, they have rail deliveries without lighter service, and are entitled to equality with Manhattan. No one of them can receive discriminating treatment without arousing resentment by competing ports and disturbing all ocean rates. New Jersey should lament its mistaken proposal rather than its rejection, for its prosperity will be increased in the future.

There is no reason why New Jersey should not develop its superior natural advantages as New York did. Each can contribute to the prosperity of the other in the respects in which they are complementary. They are co-operating to this end in the joint development of intercommunication by tunnels or bridges, as experts may decide. Progress is reported in this respect on the very day that New Jersey seems to confess that it foresees the defeat of its separatist proposal.

A COMMISSION FROM NORWAY.

Norway is sending to this country Commissioners who will ask for exports of wheat, corn, and oats. In the meantime Germany is sinking her ships and killing her sailors. On the 15th the destruction of five Norwegian vessels was reported. Only four of the men on one of them survived the German gunfire, and the lives of all on another were taken. In May forty-nine of Norway's ships were sent to the bottom, and she has lost 281 since the first day of January. While the submarines were engaged in this foul work well-known men in Norway were exporting to Germany the nickel used in making the torpedoes by which ships are sunk. They had been doing this for two years, and their suicidal export trade has been a subject of discussion in Norwegian newspapers.

The attitude of Norway's Government is extraordinary. Commissioners coming here to represent it in negotiations for food will not find it easy to prove that they deserve any consideration. They can get no grain from Canada. They should have none that is produced in the United States, so long as Norway fails to resent Germany's attacks upon her merchant marine. For a long time she has been the victim of a one-sided war. If she had shown evidence of manliness and decent self-respect, and had become a war ally of her friends here and in Europe, she might reasonably ask for a part of the food we can spare. Our Government now has absolute power to control exports, and this power should be exercised to the disadvantage of Norway.

THEY MAKE NO HEADWAY.

"The Republic has nothing to fear "from Germany; from the policy in- "dicated by the President every- "thing." So the Chicago Abendpost supports the United States. "We "will not pour out our strength in "European wars," says the Cincinnati Volksblatt, "but preserve it in "order, to be able to meet the only "real danger which threatens us— "from the Anglo-Japanese alliance." According to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

> When the hundreds of thousands drafted to military service realize that their country is going to make them the victims of foreign adventure, there will arise a conflict between sentiment and duty which may threaten the internal peace of the Republic.

Thus, as Mr. WILSON said in his Flag Day Address, do "the agents "and dupes of the German Imperial "Government" carry on "the sinister intrigue." Thus do they "seek to un- "dermine the Government with false "profession of loyalty to its prin- "ciples."

The American Government and the American people are notably patient. The aliens in fact or heart who are abusing that patience may see it flame into just anger yet.

Meanwhile, it is refreshing to turn from these disloyalties of the German-language press, an old, fading school of opinion, to the men of German blood and undiluted American patriotism. Our Nebraska contemporary The Beatrice Sun says:

> Somebody should send to the Kaiser a list of the recruits being enrolled in this country. It would serve the good purpose of disillusioning him as to the loyalty of the great mass of the German citizens of the United States.
>
> Take Tuesday's list of recruits for Company C. Of the ten who enlisted on that day, six names of a pronounced German flavor. At least one of them is the son of a man who has served in the German Army.
>
> The few professional agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government "will make no headway," as Mr. WILSON said. The best answer to the disloyalists of the German-language press is the list of recruits of German names.

LOST FOR YEARS TO COME.

The steady growth of chemical industries in this country is shown by the investment of $16,375,000 in them during the month of May. This makes a total of about $210,000,000 of new capital authorized since the beginning of 1915. Reports from the new British dyestuffs industry say the manufacturers expect not only to supply the home demand after the war but also to export considerable quantities of their product. In France and Canada, and even in Russia, there is notable activity in making chemicals of which Germany three years ago had almost a world monopoly.

While reports from Germany disclose anxiety as to economic alliances in opposition to her interests after the war, there is no evidence that she realizes how her trade must be affected then without any resort to hostile combinations. Germany has been indirectly creating and building up great industries in the countries of her foes and in neutral lands, industries whose survival and further development in the coming days of peace will greatly reduce her exports. She has lost for many years to come, and probably forever, the greater part of her important and profitable foreign trade in dyestuffs, drugs, and other chemicals. Our own output of many of these is now so large that exports of them exceed $100,000,000 a year. A short time ago we could not have dyed the 30,000,000 yards of khaki which an army of 1,000,000 men will require, but now in this we need no help from abroad. Germany's loss on account of new industries where her sales were great will be enormous and permanent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Are the Eyes of Armies.

Although the value of the airplane as a military instrument was recognized from the day of its invention, and demonstrated in the first war that followed the first successful flights, it was not until the present European conflict had continued for many months—not until the last few weeks, indeed—that anybody claimed for these machines the importance of making the difference between ultimate victory and defeat. Now it is confidently asserted that the side with enough airplanes, operated with sufficient skill and courage to deprive the opposing side of all use of this weapon, will surely win.

The reason is that supremacy in the air means fighting with eyes open to everything going on in the enemy's lines, the lack of it a blind fight in the dark. And, curiously enough, the relation of the airplane is closest not with the other more mobile factors in war, infantry and cavalry, but with the artillery, and it does its best work in connection with the weapon least like itself, the cannon For, though the airplane has of late developed no small power of direct offense and makes bold and effective attacks on well-armed foes, its chief service is in extending by many miles the artillerist's vision and enabling him to have a definite target for every shot he fires.

Thus guided, the destructiveness of a bombardment is enormously increased, while the cannon not aided in the same way is reduced to an approach to complete helplessness. The welcome that a large American aviation corps will receive in France has been sufficiently indicated by the many dispatches devoted to the achievements of the American aviators already there. Their work is dangerous, but it is full of excitement, romance, and adventure, and, far oftener than that done by other soldiers, it gives the reward of personal fame.

Drawing Now Even on Oberammergau.

There is more significance than appears on the surface in the fact that the men who took the principal as well as the minor parts in the Passion Play at Oberammergau have been called to the colors and are now wearing the field gray uniform. For this violates one of the rarest immunities enjoyed by Germans —immunity from military service—and a very old one.

Performance of the Passion Play became an established custom at Oberammergau early in the seventeenth century, and it was started there as an expression of gratitude on the part of the villagers for escape from the plague. As a reward for their piety, it was solemnly promised by the then ruler of Bavaria that never should the actors be obliged to serve as soldiers in any war. This promise has been kept till now, and in 1870, when the players themselves asked for its abrogation, they were not allowed to join the fighting forces, but were restricted to hospital work as a demonstration of their patriotism.

Now the need for men in the ranks is greater—is evidently so great that it has been deemed necessary to abolish the ancient privilege entirely—and even the player of the chief rôle in the sacred tragedy is carrying and using a rifle. The interpretation to be placed on this departure from precedent is obvious.

THE PITTSBURGH MEMORIAL.

Pacifistic Influences at the Conference of Charities and Correction.

New York, June 14, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congratulations upon the editorial article of June 14 entitled "Inopportune." At Pittsburgh, Professor Stewart Paton and the writer, at the general session for mental hygiene, both publicly denounced the memorial—in no sense official—circulated by the memorialists, (including several ex-Presidents of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.) Something like 400 signatures had been obtained by Sunday. On Monday Paton and I spoke, suggesting that signatures were being obtained without due reading of the petition. Apparently only 100 more signatures were obtained from a conference of several thousand. One woman told me she would remove her name, as she had signed thinking it was all about war prohibition. One man congratulated me on a "courageous" speech—courageous because I had spoken counter to Dean George W. Kirchwey, Edward T. Devine, Homer Folks, and the rest, (Miss Jane Addams did not attend the conference.)

But how many of these signatories really believe that, as the petition runs, "the democratic elements of the Central Empires are at a disadvantage so long as their war groups can claim they are resisting annihilation"? Why should not the democratic elements of the Central Empires be at a disadvantage? Have we not declared war on the Central Empires, (including Turkey, with its democratic elements, to boot)? Cannot democratic elements be misused by oligarchs? Oligarchs of the National Conference, signing "as individuals," were certainly using political influence, of the pacifistic type already too familiar, when they tried (and failed) to float a monster memorial "to elicit a fresh statement of peace terms by the Allies," so feebly described by THE TIMES as "inopportune." Luckily Professor Paton's remarks and my own will be printed in the Transactions of the National Conference as contributions to "mental hygiene" in its broadest sense.

E. E. SOUTHARD, M. D.
Bullard Professor of Neuropathology, Harvard University.

AN INSULT TO ALSATIANS.

A New York German Newspaper Goes Back to the Zabern Affair.

New York, June 17, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is but natural on the part of the reptilian press on the other side of the Rhine to abuse and insult the populations of conquered territories. Such chivalry is but one of the many varieties of German Kultur, of Teutonic modesty, and has been instilled in the minds of the Gott-Mit-Uns and Deutschland-über-Alles partisans since the days when they were made to sing on the school benches of the Gymnasium, Real Schule, Lyceum, and other educational institutions, the beauties of hatred and envy as expounded in the Taschen Liederbuch (pocket song book) published at Minden in Westphalia.

But here in America attacks on downtrodden peoples, insults to vanquished nations do not find and never did find a sympathetic echo. American fair play and decency do not countenance such acts.

A year before the war broke out, in 1913, the American press of every political shade held up to ridicule that young Prussian officer, von Forstner, who, while on duty in an Alsatian town and speaking before Alsatian recruits, offered a sum of money to any one who would shoot down an Alsatian "Wackes" in the German army.

That incident, known as the Zabern affair, created considerable feeling here as well as in Europe by the subsequent "heroic" action of that young Lieutenant, who, in the course of a street manifestation in the town of Zabern, used his imperial sword against a crippled shoemaker whose infirmity did not permit him to get out of range of the courageous officer.

It is that one word "Wackes," which, literally translated, means "loafer," "good-for-nothing," and is the equivalent of the French word "voyou," applied by von Forstner to Alsatian boys compelled to serve in the German army that aroused the civilized world and revolutionized sentiment in Alsace-Lorraine.

That happened four years ago, when the world was at peace. Today, when the world is at war, in this America, in this land of freedom of the press, in this great city of New York, the Zabern affair has been revived.

The Deutsches Journal, which calls itself "America's greatest German newspaper," in its edition of June 6, publishes an editorial headed "The Peace Conditions of France." Referring to Alsace-Lorraine, the German paper has this to say:

> France got along forty-four years without Alsace-Lorraine and did not fare badly; she can get along in the future without the "Wackes," and when that fact is admitted, the greatest obstacle to peace will be removed.

"Wackes!" the people who have suffered untold miseries since 1871. "Wackes!" the three thousand officers fighting for France born in Alsace or from Alsatian parents. "Wackes!" the thousands of Alsatians who left their homes, their parents, their friends, everything and everybody that was dear to them rather than be German subjects, and who emigrated to America, where they have become good citizens, in every walk of life, from the unskilled laborer to the college professor. These men called "Wackes" by an anonymous Kaiserite who abuses the liberty of the press of a country which gives him such a large hospitality.

Do not let me be misunderstood. I never advocated and do not advocate now the muzzling of the press. But does not the Government of the United States, represented in this instance by Attorney General Gregory, realize that such infamous expressions may lead to disturbances and eventually to riots?

Do the proper authorities ignore the fact that we are at war with Germany? That a German newspaper tolerated in America insults a class of American citizens, natives of a country of which President Wilson has so feelingly spoken when at a luncheon at Washington the other day he said that "in the future no small peoples or nations can be sold, transferred or delivered without the consent of the governed!"

And simply because Alsace-Lorraine is crying to her France to deliver her from the Prussian yoke, and because we Alsatians residing in the United States join with all the energy that is in us in that supreme and desperate appeal to free our oppressed native country, because of that, and of that only, an anonymous journalist prostitutes his profession and his pen and calls us "loafers." They who for the last three years have practiced assassination, rape, and wanton destruction have their mouthpiece here calling us "Wackes." If that writer is a German subject, he should be interned; if he is a hyphenate, then he comes under those German-Americans whom the Kölnische Zeitung, in its edition of June 10, qualifies as "an asset to the empire such as exists nowhere else as an element of restraint on public sentiment in America, as a cause of embarrassment to Herr Wilson and his English friends." In either case the Department of Justice has work to perform. In the meantime, "degenerate France" with "that contemptible little British army," supported by General Pershing's "idiotic Yankees," will crush the Prussian viper, for which crushing we Alsatian "Wackes" have been waiting forty-seven years. JONAS LIPPMANN,
(Formerly of the Journal d'Alsace.)

THE CALL OF THE SEA.

We shall go down to the sea in ships:
We shall retake the salt waves' wage;
After the moil of the sleepless shops,
We shall reclaim our heritage.
Long, too long, have our eyes been set
On the restless marts and the toil of the fields;
Long, too long, have our hearts forgot
The harvest the wild fume yields.
Our viking fathers dared the deeps
Where the fabled monsters lay in wait—
Followed the star to the dim world's verge
And charted the utmost strait.

Over the pathless waves they fared,
Down thro' the fierce Barbados' wrack;
Up where the frozen mountains tower
And bar the sailor's track.
They trusted well their ships of oak
To match the hurricane's toss and reel—
Hearts of oak more stout than their ships.
And we trust our hearts of steel!
Our ocean mother we run to greet—
Return again to her wide, sweet arms,
To cradle our heads on her heaving breast
And cure our fever harms.

For it is not good to forget the sea,
Mother of strong, undaunted men.
Mother of bounty, mother of health,
We shall come back again!
We shall go down to the sea in ships,
We shall retake the salt waves' wage;
After the moil of the shops and fields
We shall reclaim our heritage.
The starry flag that lit the deeps,
When the greyhound clipper roamed the world,
Shall light again the Seven Seas
And never shall be furl'd!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

THE NATION AROUSED FOR RED CROSS WEEK

Country-Wide Effort to Raise $100,000,000 War Fund Begins Today.

THIRTY TEAMS IN THIS CITY

The Workers Include Some of the Most Prominent Men and Women of New York.

This is Red Cross Week throughout the nation. It has been selected by President Wilson for the collection of the $100,000,000 war fund needed to acquire ambulances, erect hospitals, employ physicians and nurses, and provide other relief facilities required by the American Army, and it begins this morning with every large city in the country organized to support it. Although the campaign in New York and some of the other cities will not be fully under way until tomorrow morning, it was estimated that at least 100,000 men and women are already at work. Churches, women's organizations, financial institutions, advertising clubs, and other business, civic, and social associations have joined in the campaign.

In this city Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Finance Committee, gave assurance that a vigorous campaign would be prosecuted by making known the personnel of the thirty teams which are to collect the $40,000,000 allotted to this city. Each of the teams has ten members, and they include some of the wealthiest and most prominent men and women of the city. They will start the work by meeting tonight at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, where each of the teams will receive specially selected lists of potential contributors, and their final instructions. Here are the teams:

1—M. Friedsam, Captain; Otto M. Eidlitz, Robert Grier Cooke, Michael Dreicer, Harris A. Dunn, Dr. Bernard Sachs, Herbert N. Straus, Clarence W. Wood, Gustavus T. Kirby, and Edwin J. Steiner.

2—T. A. Gillespie, Captain; Guy E. Tripp, Albert R. Ashforth, Joseph B. Tarbel, Edgar Palmer, Paul D. Cravath, George C. Foster, Howard W. Maxwell, N. C. Kingsbury, and George O. Knapp.

3—Daniel Guggenheim, Captain; William C. Potter, Harry F. Guggenheim, Dwight W. Morrow, James S. Alexander, Alexander W. Hemphill, Charles Hayden, John F. Harris, Stephen Birch, and Henry O. Havemeyer.

4—J. Horace Harding, Captain; John T. Pratt, Jr., Davis Morris, Hernon S. Prentice, Alwin W. Krech, John B. Lunger, Bartlett Arkell, Clinton Gilbert, Paul Moore, and Finlay J. Shepard.

5—William M. Kingsley, Captain; Cornelius R. Agnew, William Sloane Coffin, Gilbert Colgate, Joseph P. Day, John Sherman Hoyt, Arthur Curtiss James, S. A. Lynde, James and Francis Lounsbery Wood, John Sloane, and Francis Louis Slade.

6—Edgar L. Marston, Captain; Albert H. Harris, Robert A. Franks, Alonzo Potter, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., James Byrne, Herbert L. Pratt, J. C. Baldwin, Albert C. Milbank, and M. N. Buckner.

7—Edwin P. Maynard, Captain; Alfred C. Bedford, Edward C. Blum, William H. Childs, Walter Hammitt, Darwin R. James, Jr., James H. Post, Harold I. Pratt, Eugene A. Widmann, and Clinton L. Rossiter.

8—John Purroy Mitchel, Captain; George F. Baker, Jr., Edwin G. Cochran, Edwin G. Merrill, John R. Morron, F. R. Russell, P. B. Thompson, Francis D. Bartow, W. E. Burnet, and L. B. Gawtry.

9—Jack Morgan, Captain; E. R. Stettinius, Louis J. Horowitz, F. L. Hine, L. G. Kaufman, Darwin P. Kingsley, J. E. Aldred, Wolcott G. Lane, Thomas Cochran, and Ernest Stauffen, Jr.

10—H. G. S. Noble, Captain; H. K. Pomroy, F. F. Cary, H. E. Montgomery, W. B. Potts, William J. Berg, William Pierson Hamilton, Donald Geddes, Graham F. Blandy, and Mortimer L. Schiff.

11—E. H. Outerbridge, Captain; Lewis L. Clarke, W. C. Demorest, Alfred E. Marling, W. Fellowes Morgan, Percy Griffin, George H. Wilson, George A. Zabriskie, Wallace Reid, and Walter Stabler.

12—Charles H. Sabin, Captain; Harry Payne Whitney, Joseph R. Swan, Charles S. Sargent, Jr., Nicholas F. Brady, Charles B. MacDonald, John L. Replogle, Clarence Dillon, E. N. Potter, and Reeve Schley.

13—Jacob H. Schiff, Captain; Louis J. Robertson, Samuel Sachs, Leopold Stern, Arthur D. Wolf, S. R. Guggenheim, Charles A. Wimpfheimer, Samuel Kridel, Arthur Lehman, and George A. Plimpton.

14—James R. Sheffield, Captain; Harry S. Black, Sam A. Lewisohn, Maitland Dwight, Herman A. Metz, Ogden Mills, Gates McGarrah, D. W. Evans, and Marshall J. Dodge.

15—Albert Strauss, Captain; Copely Amory, Irving T. Bush, Arthur C. Coate, George S. Dearborn, John Henry Hammond, Henry R. Hayes, George Nichols, and W. H. Wheelock.

16—W. B. Thompson, Captain; Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Hadley Fiske, Maitland S. Griggs, Waldo Marshall, Allen A. Ryan, Allen Wardwell, C. C. Dula, Charles MacNeill, and Arthur M. Anderson.

17—F. D. Underwood, Captain.

18—P. A. Vanderlip, Captain; Joseph P. Grace, Redmond Cross, W. C. Breed, George Van Tuyl, Henry Lockhart, John W. Platten, John G. Quinby, Frederick M. Hilton, and William B. Joyce.

19—George J. Whelan, Captain; Percival S. Hill, T. Maloney, George L. Stern, A. N. Duke, A. Bizor, J. B. Cobb, Edward Wise, H. C. Collins, and Alfred Ebberg.

20—A. H. Wiggin, Captain; J. W. Johnston, C. M. Dahl, S. L. Schoonmaker, Newcomb Carlton, Challis A. Austin, Alexander New, Frederick L. Ecker, F. E. Gunnison, and Thomas Hildt.

21—Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Captain; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Miss Fyvie Peabody Stars, Mrs. Irving T. Bush, Miss Kathleen Burke, Mrs. Carl Mayhoff, and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton.

22—Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Captain; Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Miss Martha McCook, Mrs. H. Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. John Magee, and Mrs. Edmund Randolph.

23—Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Captain; Mrs. James Hazen Hyde, Mrs. Beatrice Bend, Miss Ruth Twombley, Mrs. Elbert Gary, Mrs. Allan Robbins, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes.

24—Miss Alice R. Chittenden, Captain; Mrs. John M. Dickinson, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Falls, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Herbert McBride, Mrs. J. Frank Turner, Mrs. George Uhlridge, Mrs. James R. Sheffield, Mrs. Herbert Van Wagenen, and Mrs. Edward M. McIlvain.

25—Miss Mabel Choate, Captain; Miss Edna Barger, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Frederick Davies, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn, Mrs. William H. Hyde, and Miss Caroline Choate.

26—Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Captain; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Miss Jenetta Alexander, Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. James A. Roosevelt.

27—Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Captain; Miss Mary Hoyt Wibora, Miss Mary Alexander, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Samuel Weldon, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Miss Harriette Post, Miss Mary Pyne, and Mrs. Henry Gray.

28—Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Captain; Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Ogden M. Reid, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, and Mrs. V. Everit Macy.

29—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain; Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, Mrs. Gouveneur Morris, and Mrs. H. J. Whigham.

30—Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Captain; Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. John D. Pratt, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Miss Miriam Harriman, Mrs. Harrison Tweed, Miss Helen James, Miss Angeline Kreeh, Mrs. Richard Whitney, and Mrs. Owen Roet.

Addresses will be made at the dinner by H. P. Davison, the General Chairman of the Red Cross War Council; ex-President Taft and others. Each team will occupy a table by itself. In addition to the teams there will be present Mr. Prosser and Charles Sumner Ward, Secretary of the War Finance Committee and field manager of the campaign, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., appointed a member of the War Council by President Wilson.

Reports received at the headquarters of the Red Cross here yesterday indicated that Cleveland was prepared to carry on an especially vigorous campaign, and that pledges totaling nearly $3,000,000 were already in sight there. Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston and the other large cities of the country were all determined to "do their bit," it was announced, and it was expected that each of them would collect more than their allotted share of the fund.

One of the encouraging reports received by the local managers told of the enterprising work being done at the Granges in New Jersey. Contributions of $225,000 from there were announced last week, but this amount will be greatly increased before the end of the week it was said. The initial subscriptions received came from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Thomas A. Gillespie, George Merck, Ernest C. Klipstein, George H. Hartford, E. Remington Nichols, Austen Colgate, Richard M. Colgate, A. B. Leach, Charles A. Rand, William H. Dane, Clarence H. Kelsey, Hendon Chubb, Charles C. Goodrich, George C. Graves, David S. Walton, William S. Barstow, Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Edward H. Graves, Edgar B. Ward, William S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sargent, Henry Wehrhane, Irving K. Taylor, and Mrs. Archer Brown. The amounts contributed were not disclosed. Ten teams of twelve men each will devote the most of their time this week to collecting funds in the Oranges. All team members and the Captains will meet at the Orange Y. M. C. A. every evening at 6:30 for dinner, when reports will be submitted and new assignments given. Those directing the campaign in the Oranges are Manton B. Metcalf, Chairman; Charles F. Rand, Vice Chairman; A. B. Leach, Treasurer; C. H. Potter, Secretary. The Executive Committee includes Farnham Yardley, Oscar L. Gubelman, Sidney M. Colgate, Wilbur S. Johnson, and Clarence H. Kelsey.

On Thursday night there will be a Red Cross dinner under the auspices of prominent women in the Japanese Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Lord Northcliffe, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Andre Tardieu, head of the French High War Commission; Major Gen. Bell, Frank A. Vanderlip, and H. P. Davison have been invited to speak. Mrs. Philip M. Lydig is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and she and Martin Vogel, the Treasurer, are in charge of the seating arrangements.

OBJECTS TO TAX ON GIFTS.

Samuel Untermyer Suggests Red Cross Contributions Be Exempt.

Samuel Untermyer has written a letter to F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, expressing doubt of the ability of the Red Cross to raise the $100,000,000 fund needed for war purposes unless a provision is inserted in the War Revenue bill now pending in Congress that will relieve at least a certain percentage of the contributions thus made from the operation of the income tax. In his letter he says:

"In common with all loyal American citizens I am deeply interested in the success of the movement now under way to raise a fund of $100,000,000 for the use of the Red Cross in connection with the war. I am sure you will agree that this is no small undertaking at the present time.

"You may have observed that in connection with this movement the United States Steel Corporation has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent., accompanied by the request that the recipients turn it over to the Red Cross Fund. Men of large incomes, however generously inclined, will hesitate to make gifts of that character when by so doing they not only deprive themselves of dividends, but are further penalized anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. upon the amount they thus contribute, dependent on their incomes, for the privilege of having thus contributed from their private means to a worthy cause that is largely governmental in character.

"My suggestion with respect to this entire subject affecting charitable donations is that the law should exempt and allow the deduction of all such gifts from the taxable income, in the same way as it now permits taxes and interest on borrowed money to be thus deducted. In order to prevent the abuse of such a provision or its use to include gifts made out of capital, I would urge that the amount of exemption from taxable income on account of charitable gifts be limited to 20 per cent. of any one year's income. I think the law should go further and should protect dividends thus declared against the corporation's tax and the excess-profits tax, so that the corporation as well as its shareholders will be assured against being penalized for this character of dividend."

McADOO BACKS RED CROSS.

Asks Liberty Loan Organization to Work Now for the Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — Secretary McAdoo today put the moral power of the United States Treasury behind the big drive to obtain a Red Cross fund of $100,000,000 to be used in large part in rehabilitating the portions of France and Belgium devastated by the Germans before retreating, when he sent the following identical telegram to each of the Federal Reserve Banks:

"The success of the Liberty Loan will, I hope, be followed by an equally striking success of the nation-wide campaign now in progress for the Red Cross fund. The Red Cross is the greatest organization of mercy in the world, and is an essential arm of the fighting forces in the field In this colossal

SUNDAY FINISHES HIS WORK HERE

98,264 Persons Hit the Trail in the Ten Weeks of the Campaign.

CLOSING SERVICES JAMMED

25,000 Persons Participated in Fervid Outburst at End of the Night Meeting.

MEN AND WOMEN WEEP

"God Bless You, Billy," Cries the Throng — Most of Free-Will Offering of $110,000 for War Aid.

Billy Sunday preached three farewell sermons in the Tabernacle yesterday, and with the last brought to an end last night his New York campaign of ten weeks. Each of his audiences was the largest he had faced on any Sunday, and while the demonstrations were much the same at all the meetings, the throng at the evening service surpassed in numbers and enthusiasm anything seen here since the evangelist opened his meetings on April 8.

In the late afternoon thousands of men and women, apparently willing to forego their evening meal for a last chance to hear Mr. Sunday, gathered about the Tabernacle, waiting for the doors to open. The first were admitted at 6 o'clock, and in less than one hour every one of the fifteen thousand seats had been taken. Still the throngs pushed in and seized upon every spot where standing room was to be had until 10,000 more were packed along the side walls and in the three wide corridors railed off from the big assembly hall.

When Mr. Sunday had delivered his last word most of the 25,000 persons began to sing, led by the choir. After Mr. Sunday had grasped the hand of the last of the thousand or more trail hitters, bowed, and stepped back from the platform, the throng jumped upon benches, cheered, applauded, waved hats and handkerchiefs and a mighty chorus of voices took up the shout: "Good-by, Billy! God bless you!" Many women and men wept.

Mr. and Mrs. Sunday, and some members of their party, were so deeply affected by the display of friendship and good will that their choking voices could scarcely be heard as they attempted to make known their gratitude. Probably the scene was most accurately described by one of the members and supporters of the campaign here, who said:

"It is the most remarkable religious demonstration ever seen in New York."

Long after the night service had closed a great part of the audience waited for a final glimpse of Mr. and Mrs. Sunday. Many of the crowd preceded the evangelist and his wife to their car, and thousands more followed. In fact, Mr. Sunday could not get out of his private room in the Tabernacle until the police had cleared a way through the crowds that stretched from the door to the car and to Broadway.

Throughout the evening service extra details of police were kept busy regulating the throng of 20,000 persons who were unable to get in the Tabernacle when the doors were closed shortly after 7 o'clock. It was an hour later when Mr. Sunday began his talk. The trail hitters numbered 3,326 persons last night. In all there were 7,238 trail hitters yesterday.

Supporters of "Billy" Sunday reported last night that the campaign in New York City had been by far the most successful in the evangelist's career, judged by the number of converts or by the public appreciation expressed in the free-will offering.

The free-will offering, which totaled $110,000, was more than twice as large as any previously reported in the evangelist's campaigns. The converts in this city totaled 98,264, a number larger by more than 30,000 than the total who hit the trail in Boston, where Sunday had had his greatest previous success.

During the three services yesterday $40,000 was received. On Saturday $10,000 was taken in. On May 1 Mr. Sunday announced that he had decided to accept no part of the free-will offering for himself, as he had in previous campaigns. It was agreed that after his living expenses and the living expenses and two-thirds of the usual salaries of his assistants had been paid what was left would be divided between the Red Cross and the army work of the Y. M. C. A.

The evangelist's record of trail hitters in large cities is now as follows: New York, 98,264; Boston, 60,000; Philadelphia, 34,479; Detroit, 27,192; Baltimore, 28,085; Syracuse, 20,963; Paterson, 15,600.

At the close of his sermon last night Mr. Sunday thanked the audience, then all who had aided directly in his work, and finally escorted the members of the Campaign Committee to the platform and introduced each. In presenting John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Sunday said:

"I don't know what committee he is on, but you all know what we were going to do to him if we had got in a hole."

Among the guests on the platform were Sir Gilbert Parker and Major Charles W. Gordon, better known as Ralph Connor, the novelist. The delegations present included fifty naval medical officers from the Brooklyn Naval Hospital. Governor Whitman sent this message, which was read from the platform by Mr. Sunday:

"The people of New York recognize and appreciate the good service you have rendered the city and the State of New York."

Mr. Rockefeller, in thanking Mr. Sunday and his party for their work here, said:

"The campaign is closing tonight so far as Mr. Sunday and his party is concerned, but they have set in motion great forces which will go on for years and years, like an oncoming tide. It is for you and the people of New York to do your part and to show your appreciation by carrying it on. We must continue the work he has begun."

On behalf of the Campaign Committee Mr. Rockefeller thanked Mayor Mitchel for his co-operation in the work. He also expressed the thanks of the committee to Fire Commissioner Adamson and Police Commissioner Woods and to the firemen and policemen for their assistance.

In his farewell prayer Sunday said in part: "Let the white flag of peace run up, Lord, after the flag of the Allies shall have been victorious. Let the white boys of peace pluck the olive branch and say: It is settled. They, Alsace and Lorraine to France. It is settled. Turkey had to get out of Europe. The Jew went back to Palestine and the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack protect them. Poland is free. It is settled—England keeps all she gets and then some. May the Prussian militarism be crushed."

Mr. Sunday's text last evening was Exodus viii., 10, "And he said tomorrow." He discussed the Egyptian bondage as a parallel to some conditions in religious life today and then said:

"I believe many have come to these meetings with an honest desire to serve God, but have put off yielding to Christ. And even now there are hundreds of you without Christ, and if God's judgment should fall on you hell would be your portion. But I pray God you may come now. End the struggle from bondage.

"Who is the man or woman who can arise and honestly tell me that tomorrow has never interfered with you or your life or your plans. The thing that has no real existence; the day you will never see."

Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard complimented Mr. Sunday on his work and spoke to the audience in behalf of the free-will offering at the afternoon service. Mr. Sunday warned the preachers that have been converts in their care. Mr. and Mrs. Sunday will depart at 11 o'clock today on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Indiana, where the evangelist will take a few days' rest before going to the Pacific Coast.

10,000 AT CONCERT IN PARK.

City's Summer Season Is Opened with International Program.

Ten thousand is a moderate estimate of the crowd that greeted the first of the city's free concerts yesterday on the Mall in Central Park. The entire assembly, together with Gustave d'Aquin's Band of forty men, stood up with hats off for the "Star Spangled Banner" in the beginning, and for "America" at the end of the afternoon. Commissioner Cabot Ward was on hand to see the official start, with Park Secretary Thayer.

Conductor d'Aquin, who will alternate with Mr. S. Mygrant, and on occasion with Franz Kaltenborn this Summer, had an international program for the first of the series. There were pieces by himself, by Massenet, Lehar, Puccini, Levi, Lloyd, Elliot, Gilbert, and Victor Herbert, whose "American Fantasie" shared the biggest applause with the stirring French military piece, Planquette's "Sambre et Meuse." The Central Park concerts will continue on Sundays and also on Saturdays, beginning June 30, until they close on Labor Day.

More than a hundred band concerts are planned in Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs. The list announced yesterday included concerts by Vahan Terakuni, the City College Stadium, William Schwartz at Hamilton Fish and Seward Parks and Tompkins Square, Louis Schmidt at Washington Square, Mount Morris and Carl Schurz Parks; John T. F. Ward at Chelsea Park, and the Battalion, Franz Kaltenborn at Curtis Field, Staten Island; F. L. Hadkins at Tottenville, H. Dammer at Port Richmond, and Alvin Jaeger at Stapleton.

Kreisler with Kneisel Quartet.

The Kneisel Quartet announced yesterday that Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, has consented, "as an expression of admiration for his friend and colleague," Franz Kneisel, their retired leader, to give three concerts next season with the quartet's remaining members, Louis Svecenski, Hans Letz, and Willem Willeke. The dates will be Friday evenings, Dec. 21, Feb. 1, and April 5, at Aeolian Hall, and subscribers may reserve their old seats from the secretary, Miss Helen Love. Mr. Kreisler's share in the concerts will be given by him to the Musicians' Foundation established by the Bohemians for needy musicians.

End Near of War Relief Playlets.

The program of Sir James M. Barrie's playlets being acted at the Empire Theatre will be withdrawn after next Saturday night's performance. The program was presented for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief, and as large audiences have seen them, the society will realize a handsome sum from the six weeks' engagement, especially since Ethel Barrymore, one of the stars of the bill, donated her services. During the last week Philip Tonge will appear in Gareth Hughes's rôle in "The New World." Mr. Hughes having withdrawn to take part in the performance of "Caliban" in Boston this week.

Miss Emanie L. Nahm to be Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emanie L. Nahm of this city, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max B. Nahm of Bowling Green, Ky., to Walter E. Sachs, a son of Samuel Sachs of 755 Park Avenue. Miss Nahm is a regular contributor to THE SUNDAY TIMES. Mr. Sachs, who was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1904, is a member of the banking firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., of which firm his father has long been a member. The wedding will take place in July in this city.

ROCKEFELLER SEES A BETTER NEW YORK

Dividends of Sunday Campaign Will Come in Future, He Declares.

COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE

Appeal to Masses and Unification of Interests Said to be the Greatest Good the Evangelist Did.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., believes Billy Sunday's campaign has done New York much good. He believes it will do New York a great deal more good in the months to come, for, at his suggestion, the Billy Sunday Campaign Committee will live on after the evangelist leaves the city and will work to continue the good activities the campaign caused outside the tabernacle, and to remind the trail hitters of their sawdust journey when they show signs of straying.

Mr. Rockefeller told in an interview yesterday what he thought Billy Sunday had accomplished in New York. The young financier was one of those most influential in getting the evangelist to come to New York, and has been active in the work of the supporting committee. In giving his résume of Billy Sunday's effort to "save New York," Mr. Rockefeller revealed that his decision to support Sunday was not a headlong step. He sent an agent to the cities where Sunday had worked; had a study made of Sunday as a man and as a preacher; found out what Sunday did with the money he received, how much he got and how he got it; had an expert report made on Sunday's sincerity. After he had received his reports Mr. Rockefeller decided that Sunday was all right.

"Did New York a Lot of Good."

Mr. Rockefeller still retains that estimate, accentuated by what the evangelist has done here. Mr. Rockefeller seldom gives interviews, and certainly he has never been charged with having an excess of verbally expressed enthusiasm on any subject. But, seated at a table in his office on the fourteenth floor of the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, he talked for an hour and a half about the evangelist. He was full of the subject of Billy Sunday. He admitted that Sunday did not make the same dent in New York as he had made in other places, but reminded his interviewer that New York was a large place.

"Billy Sunday did New York a lot of good," he said. "He brought the Gospel home to men not reached by ordinary ministers. He made religion a subject of conversation among people who never talked of it before. He made it possible to talk religion to people who would not listen before he came to New York. As far as he is personally concerned, the Sunday campaign is done; actually it has only begun. His good work will live after him."

Mr. Rockefeller said he thought the best way to analyze the Billy Sunday problem was to consider the objections made to the evangelist.

"'Let's talk the question of sincerity,' he said. "People said Sunday wasn't sincere. They said that here before he came. But no one who heard the man up in the tabernacle could any longer hold such a belief. They would be mistaking the heartfelt sincerity of the man. He is nothing if he isn't sincere. That criticism was not heard from people who had listened to him.

Says Sunday Is Generous.

"Then, there was the money proposition. Before he came here people said to me that he was after money too much. He knocked the bottom out of that criticism the first Sunday he was here, when with no previous intimation he announced that all the money he received for his work in New York would be given to the Red Cross and the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. I had heard reports from those who didn't think they would like him as to persuasion being used to swell the free-will offerings, which is what Sunday got. I, myself, to places where he had been, and the invariable answer was that no pressure had been brought upon people to contribute to the free-will offerings—that they were strictly free-will offerings. That of what he received Mr. Sunday was most liberal in his gifts to charitable and philanthropic works, including the support of foreign and domestic missions. It cannot be said of Mr. Sunday that he is a money-grabber.

"Then there was the question of Sunday's theology. People came to me and said they didn't like Sunday's theology. Now, as for myself, I don't profess to be an expert on theology. But I started out to find what Sunday's theology was. The best evidence I could gather was that he believed the Bible from cover to cover and preached it from cover to cover. That was good enough for me. I don't think one man in ten thousand who heard Sunday in the tabernacle whit about his theology. I think it is only the hypercritical who object to his theology. People can get enough theology from ministers and Bible classes after Sunday has converted them. The sect differences of theology matter and have no effect upon his work, and they didn't. It makes no difference to him what church his converts join. To get them to make the decision—that is his purpose.

Defends Evangelist's Methods.

"Now we come to the much-repeated objection to Sunday—that his methods are sensational and his manner vulgar. People said to me that they liked their religion sanctified. Now Sunday's language and methods on some occasions might sound out of place in a church pulpit, but his success in the tabernacle showed what was the purpose of his methods. Sunday is above all a good actor. We wanted the attention of the people; he got it and he wasn't fussy about how he got it. He knows that the churches do not get hold of the mass of the people; he found out how to get religion to the mass of the people. None can deny his success in this. It comes down to this—shall we be for a method, to which there may be minor objections, but which reaches the people, or shall we be for a method that may suit the hypercritical, but does not get results? The question answers itself."

Turning then to a review of what the Sunday campaign has accomplished, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"Mr. Sunday's work in New York City has been an immense success. It has been, to be frank, a greater success than the committee expected.

"The work he did in advance with his skilled workers and the campaign activities auxiliary to the work in the tabernacle are worthy of comment. These activities, Bible meetings, noonday meetings and the like, have promoted a healthy community feeling and interest. I attended a meeting up near where I live, and I met men and women near whom I had lived for twenty-five years, but whom I had never before met. We are friends now. That's one thing Sunday did for me, and there are many thousands in the city for whom his work did as much.

Factory Meetings Effective.

"Then there were the noonday luncheons for women, to which thousands of girls and women went, not for the luncheon, but for the gathering. Thousands of women became vitally interested in something that never before entered their lives. The effect of these meetings is shown in the fact that the Y. M. C. A. has undertaken to continue them as a permanent institution. Similar get-together work was done in factories, offices and shops. In factories there were 187 meetings held in 100 different plants, which were attended by 50,000 men. That's good work. There were other meetings in schools, which made friends of people who didn't know one another before. There were meetings in Carnegie Hall and other places.

"There was a lot of good done by the Sunday Campaign Bible class work. In the Bible class in my church where we had about seventy members, the attendance rose to 500. It is now 200, and never did we hold open in June before, for the reason there weren't enough attendants to keep the class going.

"Coming now to the trail hitters. There were 60,000 or 70,000. If 10 per cent. of those stick, then the campaign was well worth while. People may say that a large number of the trail-hitters were old church members, but in reply to that I say that if a man falls overboard twice there is ample reason to rescue him the second time.

"The Sunday campaign put a new impulse into the churches. It brought forth a commendable unity of effort on the part of the churches. Competing sects forgot their differences. Where there had been much conflict they united for a common purpose—to help mankind. They forgot their denominational differnces—a good thing.

"Again, a vast number of people were set by Sunday to talking religion and the blessedness of good living—people who, never before talked about such things. Sunday made it easier to talk to thousands of men and women about religion; they got a personal interest they didn't have before, even through hearing Sunday, though they may not have hit the trail. Take his personal workers—in the choir and all there were from 5,000 to 8,000 people engaged. They were all stimulated and are bound to radiate his influence after he is gone from us."

The Effect on Saloons.

Here Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he thought Sunday had hurt the saloons.

"Well, he certainly didn't help them," he replied. "I haven't a fund of information about saloons, and it is hard to answer that question specifically, but I was on my way to the tabernacle one night when I heard a man ask an acquaintance to have a drink. 'Nope,' was the reply. 'I hit the trail last night; I'm off that stuff.' That's an example; there were many others."

Mr. Rockefeller was asked what he thought of the temperance movement.

"Oh, the country's going dry," he said. "The tendency is that way all over the United States. Whether it will come as a war measure or not, I cannot say."

Returning to Billy Sunday, Mr. Rockefeller was telling of the big things he thought the evangelist had done for New York, when he was asked if he believed Sunday had made as big a "splash" in New York as in other places. He smiled and said:

"Years ago I used to walk by the lake where Kensico reservoir is and noticed, when I threw in a stone, that I could see the ripples all over it. I went by there the other day and saw how the raising of the dam had spread the lake out until it reached into valleys and beyond the hills. You could throw a stone in it and the ripples wouldn't reach all over the water. It is hard to make ripples all over New York; it is a very big place. I feel that Sunday has made a tremendous influence in New York."

Mr. Rockefeller said that the Sunday campaign had cost $200,000, including the cost of the tabernacle and the rent of the site. He said there would be no deficit.

"Now," said Mr. Rockefeller, "if Sunday's work stopped here, if it was not kept up, it would be poor business; a poor dividend on the $200,000 and the work invested. But we expect to get dividends in the next year. We believe we will be able to get a large number of personal workers, including those who served at the tabernacle, to visit every man, woman and child who hit the trail, and so see that the good done by Mr. Sunday does not wear off.

"I predict that New York will find that Mr. Sunday did a permanent good by his work in this city."

TO SIFT FUSION NAMES.

Senator Mills Heads Committee to Suggest Nominations.

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1917, announced yesterday the appointment of a committee to suggest nominations for the Fusion ticket this year. State Senator Ogden L. Mills has been made Chairman of the committee. The other members are George W. Wickersham, Charles L. Bernheimer, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr.; Joseph M. Price, Timothy Healy, H. K. Twitchell, E. W. Allen, W. P. Bannister, Charles E. Robertson, Charles A. Boody, H. Murray Lamont, R. W. Lawrence, Edward Smith, H. P. Williams, James A. McDonald, and Nathan A. Smyth.

Senator Mills said last night that he would call a meeting of the Nominating Committee as soon as possible. The Nominating Committee will consider all candidates and reports to the Executive Committee. The final determination of candidates, however, will rest with the entire Fusion Committee.

ROOSEVELT GATES CLOSED.

More Than 500 Auto Parties Turned Back by Colonel's Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 17.—More than 500 auto parties were turned back at the entrance to Sagamore Hill, the home of Colonel Roosevelt, today by Thomas Hickman, a former New York policeman and the Colonel's new guard against picnickers and curiosity seekers. Many rushes were tried in vain to gain entrance to the Roosevelt property.

The depredations and inquisitiveness of Sunday visitors as well as their reckless driving forced the Colonel to close his gates. A week ago tonight one such party crashed into several pedestrians, severely injuring the wife and child of a chauffeur of an adjoining estate.

JEWISH HOME IS OPENED.

Accommodations for 300 Patients at Grand View-on-the-Hudson.

The Jewish Home for Convalescents, with accommodations for 300 patients, was opened at Grandview-on-the-Hudson yesterday by the Federation of Rumanian Jews. One thousand persons attended the exercises. The structure, which cost $100,000, was turned over to Samuel Goldstein, President of the Federation, by Max Ornstein, Chairman of the Hospital House Committee. Solomon Shelinsky, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, delivered the address. Contributions amounting to $2,500 were made by those present.

At a business meeting later, the following officers of the hospital were elected: Samuel Goldstein, President; Louis Weiss, First Vice President; Nathan Sigel, Second Vice President; Michael Bauman, Treasurer; Charles L. Ornstein, Executive Secretary, and John Grobard, Chairman of the Mission Board.

FLEES IN A TAXI AFTER GANG FIGHT

Fugitive Flings Revolver Away as Police Come in Pursuit.

THREE ARE SHOT DOWN

One Injured Man Likely to Die—Police Arrest Five of a Wrangling Group.

Lieutenant Arthur Gloster of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station was passing the Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, last night when he noticed a group of men and women in an argument. He hesitated for a moment, but the discussion appeared to be amicable, and he went on after observing that a gray automobile with a Pennsylvania license number was standing at the curb. Before he had reached Third Avenue he heard six shots, and looked back to see two of the group lying upon the sidewalk and a third man running away.

The policeman started in pursuit of the fleeing man, who ran to Second Avenue and then through Sixty-eighth Street, where the policeman saw him run up the steps of a house. Other policemen who had come at the sound of the alarm whistle began searching all the doorways. As they were doing this a taxicab rounded the corner slowly and came up the street. A man ran down the steps of a house and jumped into the taxicab and sped down Third Avenue. Finally the policemen found another car and started after the cab. They caught it at Forty-second Street, after they had seen a revolver thrown from the car. An Italian was riding in the cab.

Dr. Timothy Lehene, Coroner's physician, was standing near the East Sixty-seventh Police Station when he heard the shots. He took the wounded men to the Flower Hospital, where a preliminary examination was made. Surgeons said that Harry McCarthy of 200 East Sixty-third Street, would not survive. He was shot through the arm and through the abdomen. Michael McCarthy of 1,077 Third Avenue and Frank Searings of 343 East Eighty-eighth Street, received wounds in the arms. They will recover. The police took two women and three men who had been in the wrangling group to the Third Branch Detective Bureau for examination.

ESTIMATES ENEMY ALIENS.

Census Director Figures There Are 4,662,000 in America.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The natives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey now living in the United States aggregate approximately 4,662,000, or about 4½ per cent. of the total population of the country.

The foregoing estimate is announced by Samuel L. Rogers, Director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, as the result of a calculation based on the census figures of 1910, the reports of the Bureau of Immigration for the period between 1910 and the present time, and the estimated mortality during that period. The foreigners are distributed, according to country of birth, as follows: Germany, 2,349,000; Austria, 1,376,000; Hungary, 738,000; Turkey, 188,000; Bulgaria, 11,000.

It is impossible to say whether the proportions of aliens—that is, persons who have not applied for naturalization certificates—among these foreigners are approximately the same in 1917 as they were in 1910, but, assuming this to be the case, the number of male aliens 21 years old and more included in the total would be approximately 964,000, or about 3.2 per cent. of the total number of male inhabitants of the United States 21 years old and more.

The distribution of these aliens, according to country of birth, would be as follows: Germany, 136,000; Austria, 447,000; Hungary, 280,000; Turkey, 93,000; Bulgaria, 6,000.

The proportion of aliens among male Germans 21 years old and more is very much smaller than the corresponding proportions for the other countries named, having been only a little more than 11 per cent. in 1910, as against approximately 63 per cent. for Austrians, 74 per cent. for Hungarians, 82 per cent. for Turks, and nearly 90 per cent. for Bulgarians.

WOULD STIMULATE BUSINESS

President Deprecates Omitting Commercial Conventions in Wartime.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — Every means of stimulating business should be used now, says President Wilson in a letter to E. P. V. Ritter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York City, made public today. Mr. Ritter wrote the President concerning the advisability of holding commercial conventions in wartime.

"I not only see no reason why commercial conventions should be omitted during the war," the President replied, "but should regret to see any instrumentality neglected which has proved serviceable in stimulating business and facilitating its processes. This is not only not a time to allow any slowing up of business, but is a time when every sensible process of stimulation should be used."

ANTON LANG A SOLDIER.

Christ of Oberammergau Passion Plays Called to Colors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 17.—At last Anton Lang of Oberammergau, who is well known to many Americans as the Christ of the passion plays, has been called to serve in the Bavarian Army. He appeared yesterday in field-gray uniform before the garrison authorities of Augsburg.

Lang, who is a potter by trade, was reported killed in battle in 1915, and the papers of the whole world devoted columns to obituaries of him, but at that time he was safe and sound at his home in Oberammergau.

Duke Maximilian in the second quarter of the seventeenth century, when the Passion Play at Oberammergau was inaugurated because the village had been spared from a plague which had desolated the surrounding communities, entered into a covenant with the village that it should henceforth be spared the sufferings of war. This has been interpreted to mean by successive kings of Bavaria that no one who took part in the play should be called as a soldier. In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 all of the 500 players were employed in the hospitals.

ITALIANS SEEK TRADE HERE.

Branches of Large Banks Will Be Established in This City.

ROME, June 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Prompted by the sending by Italy of a commercial and political commission to the United States, several of Italy's largest banks have decided to open branch houses in New York instead of relying upon American banks to represent them, as in the past.

The purpose of these banks is to compete for the handling of the large war business resulting from the purchases now being made by Italy in the United States, for the handling of the funds sent home by Italians, and for the general tourist and trading business expected to come after the war.

URGES PARK EXTENSION.

Commissioner Ward Says City Should Meet Rockefeller Conditions.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward said yesterday that the city should at once buy land for the extension of Riverside Park north of Fort Washington Park and thus meet the condition upon which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has offered New York fifty acres of land in upper Manhattan for a new park. Mr. Ward said that Mr. Rockefeller's gift meant far more than the presentation of $2,000,000 worth of land to the city—that it meant the most important step that could have been taken in linking up the city's park system and insuring the glory of Riverside Park.

"As head of the department I have pointed out again and again that unless immediate steps were taken, Tryon Hill, Inwood Hill, and the north and east slopes of Fort George Hill, might any day be so affected by large private building or grading operations, as to be forever lost to the city's park system. More than this, the permanent disfigurement of any of these areas and their failure to provide contiguous connecting park units, would seriously reduce the value of our existing park system for which the city has already paid large sums.

"Frequently, in the last year, some action has threatened that would have spoiled or greatly reduced the value of Tryon Hill, Fort Washington Park, and upper Riverside Drive by extensive building operations north of Fort Washington and west of the Drive. We would then have had a blow at the park asset more serious than that dealt the city by the operation of building and street making on each side of Riverside Drive north of 157th Street, where the continuity of Riverside Drive has been so rudely and stupidly broken by converting a beautifully natural park slope into what must be always a succession of unremunerative, expensive, and ugly cuts and fills layed out for impractically steep city docks and streets.

"Under ordinary circumstances I would question the advisability of establishing a separate park unit in Manhattan under entirely different management from the 1,570 already existing park acres in this borough.

"Mr. Rockefeller, however, was doubtless influenced by the fact that the State has been better able in recent years to provide funds for the maintenance, and development on a rational basis, of the Interstate Park, than has the city with its straightened budgetary necessities.

"Let us hope that as the benefits to be derived from this magnificent gift begin to be realized by all of our citizens some of those with the greatest resources, may come forward and donate to the city the higher slopes and northerly point of Fort George Hill, now being rapidly released from the ugly structures of the past."

CENSUS PUZZLES MULTIPLY.

Women Supply Curious Problems for Legal Minds to Solve.

Legal minds on the staff of Director Goodrich, in charge of the State Military Census in this city are tackling the thousand and one problems that have been put up to them by men and women who have found difficulties in the way of complying with the census law. Many curious questions as to citizenship have arisen. Some have been referred to the State Department for answer.

Mr. Goodrich said that every inquiry was treated in the strictest confidence. He is at present probably the custodian of more secrets than any other man in New York.

One caller was a young woman who confessed to having been secretly married. She wanted to obtain two registration blanks, one in her maiden name and the other in her married name. Her request was refused. Women who are divorced or married but using their maiden names because their employers would not permit married women or divorcees to work for them are also coming out of the woods.

In person, by telephone, and by mail come requests to know whether a woman would be permitted to give "over twenty-one" as her age. With much hesitation one young woman axed if she had to give her "real" age. She confessed that in order to obtain a marriage license she had given her age to the City Clerk as older than she actually was, and she wanted to know whether any one would find out the difference. She was told to give her correct age on the census blank and assured that she would never be questioned on the subject again.

ONE DEAD, 20 HURT BY AUTOS

Many Accidents to Motor Vehicles In and Near City.

One person was killed and more than twenty were injured yesterday in accidents on roads crowded with vehicles brought out by a day of ideal motoring weather.

John McConkey of White Plains had two men in his motorcycle basket when the machine struck a stone in North Broadway, White Plains, and was wrecked. McConkey died later in the White Plains Hospital and his companion, Frank Devitt of Ossining, was seriously injured and may die. Theodore Carney of Ossining was also painfully injured.

Samuel Barrell of 97 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, lost control of his automobile on a hill near Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and it turned over, injuring him and six members of his family. It was not necessary to take any of them to the hospital.

A Fort Richmond trolley car struck an automobile at Cypress Street and Richmond Turnpike, Staten Island, and seriously injured three persons. Hugo Bornstron of 2,650 Broadway, driving the automobile, was descending a steep hill, and was unable to put his brakes on quickly enough to avoid the trolley car.

Two automobiles crashed together at the entrance to the ferry at Exchange Place, Jersey City, last night, and one burst into flames from its gasoline tank, injuring the owner, Robert Gibson of 147 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, and three others.

Four persons are in St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, suffering from injuries received when an automobile was ditched to avoid a collision at Hackettstown. The injured persons are Mr. Charles Fromkin of 64½ Lamberton Street, Trenton, his sisters, Miss Rose Fromkin and Miss Lena Fromkin, a school teacher, and his brother, Harry Fromkin, a druggist.

Dr. E. Franklin Smith.

Dr. E. Franklin Smith, well known as a writer for medical journals and for many years associated with the Board of Health, died on Friday at his home, 8,418 Oxford Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. He was born in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn fifty years ago, and was educated at St. James's Academy and at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Smith was the first Professor of Physiology at Fordham University Medical School. He was formerly on the editorial staff of The Medical Record and was New York correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association. Dr. Smith was a member of the New York County and State Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, and many other societies.

G. F. Ungar, Attorney, Drops Dead.

George F. Ungar, attorney for the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, died suddenly yesterday morning in the waiting room of the Hudson Navigation Company, at the foot of Canal Street. Dr. Bissell of the Hudson Street Hospital said death was probably due to heart failure. Mr. Ungar, who was graduated from Columbia University and New York University Law School, made his home at 41 West Thirty-seventh Street. He was in his thirty-second year.

Obituary Notes.

ANNE JUDGE, 80 years old, died at her home, 405 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. She was born in Ireland, and had resided in the same section of Brooklyn for sixty-seven years.

ANDREW MORRISON, who for many years conducted a stone contracting business in Long Island City, died on Friday at his home, 94 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., aged 80.

ESTHER D. BELL, a sister of the late Rev. Thomas W. Wallace, is dead at her home, 1,917 West Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HENRIETTA BICKER, widow of the Rev. Henry E. Bicker, founder of St. George's Episcopal Church, Maplewood, N. J., is dead at her home, Maplewood. She was 83 years old.

JAMES M. DENTON of the Dunlap & Co. factory, died Saturday at his home, in East Orange. He was in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. REBECCA VAN WAGENEN, mother of Colonel Albert A. Van Wagenen, N. G. N. J., is dead in her eighty-fourth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GODNICK.—June 13, 2,366 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Godnick, a son.

KULISKI.—June 11, Misericordia Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Kuliski, a son.

OFFNER.—June 15, 581 Nicholas Terrace, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Offner, a son.

WEISS.—June 11, 407 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Weiss, a son.

Engaged.

HOLTZMANN—PLOTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Plotz of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Jacob Holtzmann.

ALTMAN—MOSS.—Bertha L. Moss to Edward Altman.

BRODY—MICHELMAN.—Birdye E. Michelman to Israel I. Brody.

EHRLICH—POSNER.—Anna L. Posner to Benjamin Ehrlich.

FISHEL—YEDELL.—Elsie Yedell to Maxwell Fishel.

GOLDBERG—RIEGLER.—Sadye Riegler to Dr. Julius Goldberg.

HALF—KAHN.—Pauline Kahn to Sidney Half.

HAMBURGER—BLOCH.—Celia Bloch to Harry Hamburger.

HARKAVY—BRANDT.—Leona Brandt to Alex S. Harkavy.

LEFF—POLUMBAUM.—Lennie Polumbaum to Morris Leff.

SIMONS—LUSTER.—Tessie Luster to Sydney S. Simons.

UTAL—BERNSTINE.—Anna Bernstine to Benjamin H. Utal.

ZETOSCH—FRIEDMANN.—Lottie Friedmann to Henry Zetosch.

Married.

BAINBRIDGE—BALDWIN.—Miss Mae G. Baldwin and Mr. Richard W. Bainbridge, both of Brooklyn, were married in St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, May 31, 1917.

HADLEY—FINCH.—Mrs. Charles Northrup Finch announces the marriage of her daughter Marjorie to Mr. Egbert Charles Hadley of Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, June 16, at Summit, N. J.

TWOMBLY—BROWN.—On June 16, 1917, at 100 West 50th St., New York, by the Rev. Clifford Twombly, Florence King Brown to Howland Twombly of Boston, Mass.

WILLIS—BULLARD.—On Saturday, June 16, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. Henry B. Waller, Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henderson Bullard, to Arthur Livingston Willis, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Willis.

ABRAMS—LEVEY.—June 17, Ethel Levey to Frank E. Abrams.

BROWN—SOBEL.—June 12, Helen T. Sobel to Raymond F. Brown.

BUSCHER—ITEMAN.—June 17, Florence Iteman to George Buscher.

ROSENTHAL—COHEN.—June 14, Flora Cohen to Siegfried Rosenthal.

SIPSER—CARO.—June 14, Gisela Caro to M. Leo Sipser.

STRELITZ—COHEN.—June 10, Freda Cohen to Martin J. Strelitz.

WEILL—LEVY.—June 10, Jessie Levy to Leo A. Weill.

Brooklyn.

NEUENDORFFER—SINN.—June 16, Esther M. Sinn to Rudolf Neuendorffer.

Died.

BLOCH.—At his residence, 512 5th St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 17, 1917, Morris, beloved husband of Carrie Hamburger Bloch and devoted father of Gertrude and Standley. Funeral at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

COOMBS.—June 15, Edna, daughter of Emilie W. and the late Charles L. Coombs. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Monday afternoon, June 18, at 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—In Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1917, Frederick Wendell, son of the late Gustavus F. and Lucy Terry Strong Davis, in his 62d year. Funeral service at his late residence, 79 Vernon St., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

DE HEREDIA.—At Wheatleigh, Lenox, Mass., on June 16, 1917, Carlos M. de Heredia, son of the late Leonce G. de Heredia, of Paris, France. Funeral at St. Ann's Church, Lenox, on Monday, June 18, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

GRANT.—June 17, Frederick Cameron, in his 47th year. Services and interment Cleveland, Ohio.

HUTCHISON.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Mary A., widow of the late Lawrence H. Hutchison. Funeral service from her late residence, 611 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 19, at 8 P. M.

ISRAELSON.—On Sunday, June 17, Lucy Israelson, widow of Nathan, devoted mother of Jacob, Sol, Edwin, Joseph, and Mrs. Max Lowenthal. Funeral from her late residence, 745 Riverside Drive, Tuesday, June 19, 10 A. M.

JOHNSTON.—Mary A. Johnston, beloved mother of George, Edwin, and Helen, at her residence, 1,181 3d Av. Solemn requiem, St. Catharine's Church, East 69th St., 10 A. M., Tuesday. Interment Calvary.

KETCHAM.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 15, Frances Emma, daughter of the late Jesse and Catharine Crane Ketcham. Funeral services at her late home, 258 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, 2 P. M., Monday.

KING.—At Sharon, Conn., on Friday, June 15, 1917, Frank Barnard, son of the late Robert M. and Harriet S. King. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

LABATUT.—June 14, 1917, Susannah E., widow of George F. Labatut. Funeral from church on St. Louis Xavier, West 16th St., on Monday, June 18, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEVITAN.—June 17, 1917, Flora Levitan, aged 68. Funeral from 609 West 183d, 2 o'clock Monday. Washington Cemetery.

LUKENS.—Dr. Anna, on 6th month 16th, at her residence, 485 Central Park West, New York. Services at Friends' Meeting House, 144 East Rutherford Place, on third day (Tuesday, the 19th,) at 2 o'clock.

LYONS.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Hannah A. Compton, widow of John Wesley Lyons, aged 85 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner of 150th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MAURY

BROWNS BEAT YANKEES IN BENEFIT GAME FOR ENGINEERS

YANKS, DOING THEIR BIT, LOSE BATTLE

St. Louis Defeats Them, 2 to 1, in Military Benefit at Polo Grounds.

GREAT CROWD SEES GAME

Music and Drills Better Than Ball Playing in First Sunday League Game in New York.

The Yankees did their patriotic bit for the boys in olive drab at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when nearly 25,000 people jammed the big stands to hear the band play patriotic airs and to see the St. Louis Browns beat the Yanks by a score of 2 to 1. It was the first regular major league game that has ever been played at the Polo Grounds on Sunday, and the big gathering turned out to help along the fund for the First Reserve Engineers Regiment of New York, which is soon to start overseas. The receipts of the benefit were over $10,000.

The regiment was all there, tanned, ruddy-cheeked and bubbling over with enthusiasm. It was a big outing for the boys, who have been on the go from sunrise to darkness for several weeks at Fort Totten. They saw the game from the centre field bleachers, and it was the first few hours' rest they have had since they enlisted. The soldiers were visited by their mothers, sisters, and sweethearts during the game, and it was just as well that the ball game wasn't exciting enough to distract their attention from the visit of the home folks.

There was a martial air about the afternoon's pastime. There was a big crowd there early in the afternoon, and the engineers got a great reception as they marched in behind their own band. The stands were decorated with the national colors and dozens of flags flew from the top of the stands, among which were the tri-color of France and the Union Jack. In the centre of the lower stand was the band stand, where Frank's band of 100 pieces worked overtime, and Harry Ellis sang George Cohan's new song "Over There."

When the crowd was through cheering the soldier boys, the soldiers in turn cheered and waved their hats for the St. Louis and New York ball players as they went through their military drill. During the drill the band played patriotic airs and the players stood at attention before Colonel McKinstry of the engineers as the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" mingled with the prolonged cheers of the populace.

Tribute to Boys in Khaki.

It was a big tribute for the engineers, and the first of a series of Sunday games which are to be played for the benefit of the soldiers. Captain Huston, one of the owners of the Yanks, who goes to France with a regiment of engineers in the near future, originated the idea, and it was quickly taken up by the American League. Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the New York Club, was the master of ceremonies yesterday. General Franklin Bell and several members of his staff sat in the

It was something of a novelty, this playing a championship game in New York on Sunday, and the crowd was on its Sunday behavior, for a more orderly gathering would be hard to find.

It cannot be said, however, that the Yankees were on their best playing behavior, for they played a loose game and gave Ray Caldwell wretched support. Two full grown errors played an important part in the brace of runs which the St. Louis Club got in the fifth. Caldwell pitched a good game, and with the proper kind of encouragement from his teammates, he would have given the engineers and their families and friends a much pleasanter afternoon. Five hits was the total of the Browns' bat swinging, while the Yanks got five safe raps themselves, but made poor use of them.

It was a depressing sight in the seventh inning when the Yankees loaded the bases with two out, only to have Jim Hendryx strike out before the masterful pitching of Allan Sothoron. It was this new pitcher's first appearance here, and his work bore out all that has been said about his great box work in the West.

Pyrotechnic Fielding Features.

There were many fielding features which worked up the enthusiasm of the crowd. In the second Elmer Miller romped over against the left field fence and pulled down a singing liner from Severeid's bat, which robbed that player of $50. In the fourth inning, Jacobson slammed a three-bagger against the sign on the fence and got a $30 reward for his big bang. In that same inning, with Hendryx on first, Wally Pipp did his level best to unearth another one of his famous home runs, and he came within a few feet of doing it, for his terrific jolt to deep right was grabbed over near the wall by Jacobson.

The Browns got their two runs in the fifth. Pratt was safe on Peck's boot of a hopping grounder, Pratt going to second on the play when Peck fielded the ball with aggravating tardiness. Johnson laid down a sacrifice, but Baker made a high throw to Pipp and the runner was safe. Sothoron slapped a hot bouncer through the infield which Maisel grabbed luckily and tossed to Walters, who ran down Pratt between home and third. Johnson went to third and Sothoron to second on the play.

Bert Shotten spelled the Yankee downfall when he poled a single to right, scoring Johnson. Sothoron also had intentions of coming home, but Hendryx whipped the ball in to Walters, who made a quick throw to Baker as Sothoron was sneaking back to the bag. The ball hit Sothoron and gave him a hard bruise, bounding off and coming up strong against Home Run Baker's head. Neither relished this playfulness on the part of the ball. Jimmy Austin hoisted a sacrifice fly to Magee in centre, sending Sothoron home with what proved to be the winning run.

The only Yank run came in the seventh. After Pipp filed to Shotten, Miller was safe when Marsans muffed his rocket. Baker raised a high one to Marsans and Peck's single to right sent Miller to third. Walters shot a single to right, and Miller scored. The Yanks had Sothoron on the run for the first time. Caldwell walked and filled the bases. And the situation was put squarely up to Hendryx. Just when he could have given everybody a nice thrill, what did he do but hopelessly fan.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Shotten, lf	5	0	1	3	0	Hendryx, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Austin, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	Mages, cf	3	0	0	5	0
Sisler, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	a Nu'maker	1	0	1	0	0
Jacobson, rf	4	0	1	1	0	b Russell	0	0	0	0	0
Severeid, c	3	0	0	7	0	High, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Marsans, cf	4	0	2	2	0	Maisel, 2b	4	0	0	1	3
Pratt, 2b	3	0	0	3	2	Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Johnson, ss	1	1	0	2	0	Miller, lf	3	1	0	2	0
Sothoron, p	3	1	1	1	3	Baker, 3b	4	0	1	1	0
						Peck'gh, ss	4	0	1	1	2
						Walters, c	3	0	1	5	1
						Caldwell, p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	31	2	5	27	7	Total	32	1	5	27	10

a Batted for Magee in eighth.
b Ran for Nunamaker in eighth.

Errors—Marsans, Baker, Peckinpaugh, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Marsans. Three-base hit—Jacobson. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Severeid. Sacrifice fly—Austin. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; Sothoron, 3. Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; Sothoron, 6. Time—2 hours 13 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin, Hildebrand, and Nallin.

GOOCH CLEARS THE BASES.

His Home Run Helps Athletics to Beat Cleveland, 9 to 5.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland 9 to 5 today, scoring seven runs in the fourth inning when Gooch hit a home run to centre field with the bases filled, Schang having been purposely passed just ahead of him. Falkenberg was hit hard, but had such a safe margin the game never was in doubt.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Witt, ss	4	0	0	0	0	Graney, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Strunk, cf	5	1	2	5	0	Chapman, ss	4	0	2	2	3
Bodie, lf	5	1	2	3	0	Speaker, cf	5	1	2	4	1
Bates, 3b	5	1	2	1	2	Roth, rf	4	1	2	1	0
McInnis, 1b	3	1	1	12	1	Harris, 1b	3	0	1	12	1
Schang, c	4	1	2	2	1	Howard, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Gooch, rf	4	1	2	2	0	Turner, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Coover, 2b	3	1	1	2	6	O'Neill, c	4	1	3	3	2
Falk'berg, p	4	1	2	0	2	Morton, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Coumbe, p	0	0	0	1	2
						a Lambeth, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Klepfer, p	0	0	0	0	1
						a Allison	1	0	0	0	0
						b Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	9	14	27	11	Total	35	5	11	27	14

a Batted for Coumbe in seventh.
b Batted for Lambeth in eighth.

Errors—Roth, Harris.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Schang, 2; Strunk, Falkenberg, O'Neill. Three-base hit—Falkenberg. Home run—Gooch. Stolen bases—Bodie, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—McInnis, Howard. Sacrifice fly—Harris. Double plays—Speaker and O'Neill; Chapman and Harris. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Falkenberg, 2; Morton, 2; Lambeth, 1; Klepfer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Falkenberg, 11 hits and 5 runs in 9 innings; Morton, 7 and 4 in 3 1-3; Coumbe, 6 and 0 in 3 2-3; Lambeth, 0 and 0 in 1; Klepfer, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 2; Morton, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

REDS REPEAT ON PHILLIES.

Capture Another Long Game by Bunching Their Hits.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—By bunching hits in two innings, Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia, 5 to 4, in a twelve-inning game here today, which made it three out of five for the local team in the series.

With the score a tie in the twelfth inning, Roush, Chase, and Wingo singled, Roush scoring the winning run. Regan and Alexander scored a run each, and both hit well. The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Groh, 3b	5	1	2	1	4	Paskert, cf	6	0	1	1	0
Kopf, ss	5	1	0	1	10	McGar'n, ss	5	0	1	3	3
Roush, cf	6	2	2	6	1	Stock, 3b	5	0	0	3	1
Chase, 1b	6	0	2	14	0	Cravath, rf	5	1	2	1	0
Wingo, c	6	0	3	1	1	Whitted, lf	5	1	1	3	0
Tharpe, rf	3	0	0	2	1	Luderus, 1b	5	1	2	12	1
Griffith, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Niehoff, 2b	4	0	2	3	3
Neale, lf	5	0	2	2	0	Killifer, c	3	0	0	2	0
Shean, 2b	5	0	2	0	4	Alex'der, p	5	1	1	3	0
Regan, p	5	1	2	0	1						
Total	46	5	12	30	22*	Total	45	4	14	33	14

*None out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Kopf, Chase, McGarrigan, Cravath, (2.)

Cincinnati	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Groh, Luderus. Three-base hit—Whitted. Stolen base—Groh. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Sacrifice fly — Niehoff. Double plays—Kopf, Shean, and Chase, (3.) Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 12. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Alexander, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 13 hits, 5 runs in 12 innings; Regan, 14 and 4 in 12. Struck out—By Alexander, 3. Wild pitch—Alexander. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

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CARDINALS DRIVE RUBE FROM MOUND

St. Louis Bats Marquard Hard and Wins from Brooklyn by Score of 7 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Cardinals made it three out of four from the Dodgers by winning the final game of the series this afternoon by a score of 7 to 1. The Cards stormed Rube Marquard in the first round and captured booty to the amount of four runs, which was sufficient to win. To make it sure, they added two more in the second and another in the fifth. Robbie's men garnered their only run in the fifth on base hits by Stengel, Mowrey, and Meyers.

The Dodgers also threatened in the sixth, when they loaded the bags with only one down. Then Leon Ames tightened up and forced Wheat and Cutshaw to pop puny flies to the infield. Leon was strong in the pinches, holding the visitors to six hits.

Rube Marquard started on the hill for the Dodgers. He looked very good for only two-thirds of the opening inning. After J. Smith fanned and Baird rolled to Olsen in the Cardinals half of the first, Rube was overcome by generosity and handed Miller a pass to first base. Hornsby slashed a vicious single to right, Miller ambled to third, Cruise pushed a hit to centre, scoring Miller. Tommy Long hit one to right centre for three sacks, chasing Hornsby and Cruise over the pan. Paulette promptly drove Long home with a bingle to left. Snyder also connected for a hit to left, but Ames failed to deliver, lining to Hickman for the final out.

Marquard recovered consciousness while the Dodgers were at bat in the second and came back for more punishment in the last half of the frame. He got it. J. Smith singled to centre and, when Hickman took his time returning the ball, went to second. It was great running. Baird sacrificed, Marquard to Daubert. Miller smashed a triple to the right field fence, scoring Smith. Hornsby sent Miller over with a blow to right. Cruise beat out a hit to Mowrey. With three and two on him, Long lifted a short fly over second base. Olsen made a wonderful catch and doubled Hornsby off second.

Dell, who relieved Marquard after Cruise's hit, finished out in fine style. The Cardinals got to him for a run in the fifth on Paulette's single, Snyder's hit, and Cutshaw's wild heave.

A great throw to the plate by Jack Smith, after he caught Hickman's fly in the first, got Olson at the plate. Ivan had singled, went to second on Cruise's fumble and to third on Daubert's out, Hornsby to Paulette.

The Dodgers will play at Cleveland Monday, meeting the Indians in an exhibition game.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
J. Smith, cf	4	1	2	4	1	Olson, ss	4	0	2	3	3
Baird, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	Daubert, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
J. Miller, 2b	3	2	1	4	2	Hickman, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Hornsby, ss	4	1	2	1	0	Stengel, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Cruise, lf	3	1	2	2	0	Wheat, lf	4	1	0	0	0
Long, rf	4	1	1	1	0	Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Paulette, 1b	4	1	2	12	1	Mowrey, 3b	1	0	1	0	0
Snyder, c	4	0	2	2	0	JDSmith, 3b	2	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	4	0	0	0	2	Meyers, c	4	0	1	5	0
						Marquard, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	7	12	27	10	Dell, p	3	0	0	0	3
						Total	31	1	6	24	11

Errors—Hickman, (2,) Cutshaw, J. Smith, Hornsby.

St. Louis	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hits—Long, J. Miller. Sacrifice hit—Baird. Double plays—J. Smith and Snyder; Olson and Cutshaw; Hornsby, Miller, and Paulette; Hornsby, Paulette, and Baird; Daubert and Olson. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; Dell, 1; Ames, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 5 hits and 1 run in 1 2-3 innings; Dell, 3 and none in 6 2-3; Ames, 0 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Ames, (Stengel.) Struck out—By Marquard, 1; Dell, 2; Ames, 4. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

BOSTON DOWNS CHICAGO.

Braves Concentrate Attack and Win from Cubs, 5 to 3.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Boston concentrated most of its attack in the sixth inning today, and defeated Chicago 5 to 3 in the final game of the series. Chicago played an uphill contest, but was unable to overtake the visitors. The game was marked by close decisions, which resulted in the retirement from the field of Doyle, Mitchell, Archer, Smith, and Hughes.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Fitz'p'ck, cf	4	0	2	1	0	Zeider, ss	4	0	0	0	2
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	Flack, rf	3	1	0	2	0
Wilhoit, rf	5	0	0	1	0	Mann, lf	5	1	1	3	0
Magee, lf	4	2	3	4	0	Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	3	1
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	Wortman, 2b	0	0	0	0	2
Smith, 3b	4	1	2	3	3	Merkle, 1b	5	0	2	13	0
aMassey	0	1	0	0	0	Williams, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Rawlins, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	Wilson, c	2	1	1	3	1
Gowdy, c	4	1	2	7	1	bRuether	1	0	0	0	0
Mar'ville, ss	4	0	0	3	4	Elliott, c	1	0	0	0	0
Allen, p	3	0	1	0	2	Deal, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Barnes, p	1	0	0	0	0	Hendrix, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Seaton, p	0	0	0	0	0
						cWolfe	1	0	0	0	0
						Aldridge, p	0	0	0	0	1
						dWolter	1	0	1	0	0
Total	38	5	10	27	11	Total	36	3	11	27	11

a Batted for Smith in eighth.
b Batted for Wilson in eighth.
c Batted for Seaton in eighth.
d Batted for Wortman in ninth.

Errors—Fitzpatrick, Wilhoit, Gowdy, Merkle 2.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Merkle, Doyle. Stolen bases—Magee, Smith, Deal, Fitzpatrick, Gowdy. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Evers. Sacrifice fly—Zeider. Double play—Deal, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 13; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 2; Allen, 4; Seaton, 1; Barnes, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 9 hits, 4 runs in 6 innings; Seaton, 0 and 0 in 2; Aldridge, 1 and 0 in 1; Allen, 9 and 2 in 7; Barnes, 2 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Hendrix, 1; Allen, 4; Seaton, 1; Barnes, 3. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Time—2 hours 25 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 7; New Orleans, 3.
Chattanooga, 11; Atlanta, 4.
Little Rock, 10; Mobile, 1.
(First game.)
Little Rock, 3; Mobile, 1.
(Second game.)

FEW AMATEURS ENTERED.

Many Leading Pros, However, Will Play in Open Golf Tourney.

Some evidence of what the war has done for golf by eliminating the championships is evidenced in the entry for the patriotic open golf tournament, substitute for the open championship, which will begin over the course of the Whitemarsh Country Club Wednesday. A particular endeavor has been made to have this tournament live up in quality of entry to that for which it is substituted, and, while this has been accomplished in a measure, there are seen nevertheless the ravages which the elimination of the word "championship" have caused.

For instance, the winner of the tournament a year ago, Chick Evans, who claimed undying fame by also winning the amateur championship, is absent from the list of contestants. In fact, there is a noticeable lack of many names prominently identified with the best in amateur golf. The professional side of the tournament holds up to a better standard than the amateur.

Still, the competition promises well, for of the amateurs who will compete the names of Max Marston and Norman Maxwell stand out clearly, and their presence alone insures some keen play. The more prominent of the professionals who will compete are Jim Barnes of the home club, Jock Hutchinson, Herbert Strong, Pat Doyle, Jack Dowling, J. S. Mackie, George Low, and a number of others. Gil Nichols and Aleo Smith are noticeable by their absence.

The entry and the pairings for the first round of eighteen holes medal play are:

Nick Demaine and E. Loss, Carl Anderson and Louis Diegel, Guy Martin and Robert White, Duncan M. Cuthbert and Thomas S. Jones, Howard C. Jervis and Thomas Robinson, E. Stiles and James Starr, Arthur Boggs and Charles Thom, J. F. Sylvester and Thomas Young, Joe Mitchell and William C. Byrne, Andrew Campbell and Tom Skipper, G. H. Walker and E. White, Alexander Cunningham and James Fraser, C. W. Hackney and George T. Sayers, Herbert Strong and Max Marston, John S. Burgess and James J. Dougherty, G. R. Schnabel and A. W. Chippd, Joseph Cotter and William Gourlay, James West and James R. Thomson, Austin Palmer and Peter Robertson, T. McNamara and Emmet French, J. M. Barnes and George Low, Sterling E. Edmunds and David Cuthbert, Tom Kerrigan and F. T. McNamara, Pat Doyle and Jack Jolly, Wilfred Reid and Alex Campbell, Christian Kenney and Cyril Walker, Harry F. Jervis and Norman Maxwell, Jock Hutchinson and George L. Fotheringham, H. E. Williams and John Edmundson, John Bredemus and Charles H. Lorimer, G. Sphinx and Jack Smith, Freddie McLeod, William Robinson and Archie Simpson, A. J. Sanderson and F. H. Helwood, Otto Hackbarth and Jack Campbell, Carl Macdonald and Ben B. Hackney, Andrew Brown and J. F. Schnadel, William F. Hackney and Jack Dowling.

GOLF STARS IN FOURSOME.

Evans and Gardner Defeat Jones and Adair at Flossmoor.

CHICAGO, June 17.—North and South, represented by four of the leading amateur golfers of the country, met here today in a patriotic best ball foursome for the benefit of the Red Cross, and the North won, 4 up and 2 to play, on the links of the Flossmoor Club.

Charles ("Chick") Evans, Jr., present national open and amateur champion, and Robert A. Gardner, former holder of the national amateur title, both of Chicago, opposed Robert Tyre Jones, 15-year-old Southern champion, and Perry Adair, another youthful expert, both of Atlanta, Ga.

Interest in the match was so great that the gallery following the players spread around them to such an extent that at times their playing was handicapped seriously. The best ball of Evans and Gardner was 68—34—34, while the losers had a card of 40, 41—81. Par for the course is 76. The Southerners started out as if to make a record. Jones won the first hole, more than 500 yards in length, in a 4, and the second went to the visitors with a 2, while Evans and Gardner took 4 strokes.

KAUFF'S HOME RUN WINS.

Drive Over Fence Gives Giants Victory Over Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, June 17.—Smashing a home run over the right field fence at Crossvale Park today in the fourth inning, Benny Kauff enabled the Giants to win from Washington in an exhibition game by the score of 1 to 0.

Although both teams got a man on the cushions in each succeeding inning, heads-up final fielding prevented more runs from being counted. Zimmerman and Herzog, for the Giants, and Foster, for the Senators, repeatedly pulled down drives which looked good for hits.

A dispute occurred in the fifth inning which nearly stopped the game, Washington claiming that a decision by Umpire Gaehler was wrong. With Crane on first base and two down, Gallia smashed a long drive into the crowd in left field. Jumping the rope, Kauff caught the ball and Gaehler called Gallia out, although ground rules had been made providing that all hits into the crowd should go for two bases.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	0	0	Judge, 1b	3	0	0	9	3
Perzog, 2b	4	0	0	0	4	Foster, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Kauff, cf	3	1	1	3	0	Milan, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Zim'man, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	Ilice, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	3	0	4	Shanks, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Rob'tson, rf	3	0	3	0	0	Leonard, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Holke, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	Henry, c	3	0	1	4	3
Rariden, c	2	0	0	8	1	Crane, ss	3	0	1	2	3
Gibson, c	1	0	1	0	1	Gallia, p	3	0	0	1	2
aKrueger	0	0	0	0	0						
Middleton, p	2	0	0	0	2	Total	29	0	4	24	16
bLobert	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	29	1	9	27	19						

a Ran for Gibson in eighth.
b Batted for Middleton in ninth.

Errors—Judge, Crane, Herzog.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Shanks, Gibson. Home run—Kauff. Double play—Holke, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Middleton, 8; Gallia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Middleton, 3. Passed ball—Rariden. Left on bases—New York, 2; Washington, 4. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Gaehler and Holland.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 6; Worcester, 3.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

RENZ MAKES NEW RECORD IN WALK

New York A. C. Pedestrian Wins 15-Mile Race at Macomb's Dam Park in 2:07:17 3-5.

Eddie Renz of the New York A. C., former seven-mile national walking champion, yesterday won the fifteen-mile patriotic walk held in place of the metropolitan championship event at Macomb's Dam Park, under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America, in the new American record time of 2:07:17 3-5, beating out a field of thirty other contestants in one of the most spectacular walking competitions over this distance ever held. The best previous American mark for the distance is 2:14:44, made by W. O'Keefe at Williamsburg, L. I., in 1880.

In scoring his victory the speedy Winged Foot pedestrian showed William Plant of the Long Island A. C., present metropolitan one-mile champion, the way to the tape, after the latter had appeared to be assured of victory.

Throughout the race, the honors were divided among Renz, Plant, and William J. Macfadden, New York A. C. For the first five miles of the journey Macfadden and Plant alternated at leading, and when the five-mile post was reached, Macfadden was in the van by about ten yards, while Plant came next, about three yards ahead of Renz. The time for this stage of the race was 40:55 3-5.

The lead continued to alternate between this trio for the following five miles until at the tenth mile Renz had forged to the leading position, closely followed by Plant and Macfadden, the time being 1:23:09. Entering the thirteenth mile, Plant went to the lead and immediately began to draw away from his rivals. At one stage of the race, he had worked up an advantage of about three-quarters of a lap on Renz, who was fighting for second position, Macfadden gradually falling behind from the stiff pace. Renz, however, employing a faster style of locomotion than that used by Plant, gradually cut down the Long Island A. C. walker's advantage in the closing laps. As the leaders were entering the stretch the Winged Foot star came through with a cyclonic finish in which he passed Plant about 100 yards away from the finish line, to win the honors by a matter of about thirty yards. Plant's time was 2:17:36 4-5, while Macfadden, finishing third, was almost a lap behind in 2:08:55. Plant showed the effects of the terrific strain he had undergone during the race, when the event was completed, for he staggered blindly across the finishing line.

The order of finish:

Finish.	Name and Club.	Time. H. M. S.
1—R.	Renz, New York A. C.	2 07 17 3-5
2—P.	Plant, Long Island A. C.	2 08 4-5
3—W. J.	Macfadden, N. Y. A. C.	2 09 55
4—K.	Zulch, American W. A.	2 14 41
5—J.	McSorley, Glencoe A. C.	2 23 58 3-5
6—E.	Gruenberg, New York A. C.	2 31 51
7—F.	Anthony, Pastime A. C.	2 26 55
8—H.	Dacks, American W. A.	2 28 03 4-5
9—G.	H. Swartz, Pastime A. C.	2 32 30
10—J.	T. Allen, Pastime A. C.	2 33 03
11—W.	J. Marton, Pennant A. C.	2 33 08
12—A.	Jesaup, Walkers' Club	2 33 28 3-5

Others who finished were: Herman Kanowitz, Morningside A. C.; Paul J. Fisher, American Walkers' Association; August A. Braunlich, Long Island A. C.; A. N. Clark, Ozaham A. A.; Arthur J. Curtain, Glencoe A. C.; R. W. Bates, Traffic Club of Newark; James J. Perrell, Bronx Church House A. C.; Louis Lalbowitz, Pastime A. C.; Joseph L. Roberts, Central Y. M. C. A.; J. J. Hotz, Pennant A. C.; Louis Weinstein, Mt. Athlotic Union; Thomas F. Hickey, Robert Grossman, Robert Dunningan, William C. Reedy, Harry Knope, R. F. Helles, all of the Walkers' Club of America, Frederick J. Hill, Brooklyn, Adolph Arnold, Pastime A. C.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. G. M. Miller, 116 pounds; *Dovedale, 111; *Jeff, 111; Courtship, (imp.) 106; Saragon II., (imp.,) 106; Dan, 106; *Wooden Shoes, 106; Traction, 106; *Spear Lance, (imp.,) 101; Precise, 101.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Star Gaze, 113 pounds; Trout Fly, 113; Theriena, 108; *Preston Lynn, 108; *Cliff Haven, 108; Brickley, 103; Ambrose, 103; *Miss Kruter, 103; Fairweather, 101; Libyan Sands, 101; Tener, 101; Dancer, 101; Sam McMeekin, 101; Carlton G., 101; Stalwart Helen, 96; Steelarina, 96; *Meadowcroft, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Greenfield; selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Umatilla, 110 pounds; *Green Gold, 107; Pepper, 105; *Poor Joe, 103; Ballast, 102; Tespera, 97; *Game Cock, 97; Edith F., 97; *June Rue, 97; *Woodthrush, 95; *Stella Mia, 94; *Portia, 92; *Sunrose, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Excelsior Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. The Finn, 128 pounds; Stromboli, 123; Roamer, 123; Ormesdale, 119; George Smith, 118; Borrow, 117; Spur, 116; Old Koenig, 112; J. Lilly, 110; Dick Welles, 110; Williams, 107; Meteorite, 102; Pickwick, 100; Manister Tol. (imp.,) 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; six furlongs. Xylon, 131 pounds; Paddy Whack, 128; Quartz, 118; Brumley, 118; Pullux, 112; Kilidee, 104; Jock Scot, 104; Eagle, 104; Star Finch, 102; Indian Queen, 102; Sir Wrack, 100; Pancho Villa, 100; Arabado, 99; Priam, (imp.,) 97; The Decision, 95.

SIXT

SILK FLAGS
6 x 9 8 x 12 12 x 18 16 x 24
Mounted or in the Piece.
To Close Out at a Price.
Also all size Dowels and Spear Heads.
Prices Greatly Reduced.
Pope Silk Flag M'f'g Co.,
2-16 West 33d St., New York.

NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES
$6.75 UP IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
PRINCESS DRESS HSE. FARR. 8395
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NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 5TH ST
129-133 W 29TH ST

ITALIAN FLAGS
All sizes from 12x18 in. to 18x30 ft.
Unmounted. Immediate Delivery.
GARIBALDI FLAG CO., 465 Pearl St.
Tel. 3779 Worth.

WASH SKIRTS of every description to close out at a price. Our new Fall line on display now.
WIENER BROS.,
14-16 West 17th Street.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
13 West 23d Street, New York.

OUR NEW FALL LINE.
COATS AND SUITS NOW READY.
Joseph Schwartz. 152 W. 26th St.

WE ARE OFFERING SPRING SUITS AND COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16-18 W. 32d St.

5000 PLUSH COATS
Now Ready—See Values
Bothstein & Nelson. 129 W. 28th St.

AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
Straight Line Dresses, $1 to $3.
151 West 26th Street.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Both, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

Silk Dresses $5.75 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 15.00 103-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS.
MAX FEIST. 52-54 W. 38TH ST.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

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FACTORY FOR SALE
Factory in West New York; low rent; light left; fully equipped plant of twelve machines; suitable for cloaks or similar line. For further information 'phone Stuyvesant 2217.

Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. "Spring" 6260.

Jewish Mornin' Journal Seek Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Continuation Sale, Starting with Lot 980.
Charles Shongood
United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on this day
Monday, June 18, 1917,
at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the matter of
A. J. Crawford Company,
Bankrupt, on behalf of Julius Lewis, as chattel mortgagee, the property located at the premises of A. J. Crawford Company,
No. 5 East 48th Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The property consists of
Art Furniture, Curios, Antiques, China, Glassware, Silverware, and other rare and valuable articles of household furniture and Decorations, such as Mahogany Furniture, Chippendale Furniture, Satin Wood Furniture, Glassware, Tapestry, Mahogany Clock, Tea Sets, Andirons, Antique Jewelry, Open Furniture, Safe, Desk, Table, Chairs, Oriental Rugs.
Stock of
ART STAMPED LINEN
EMBROIDERY GOODS & MATERIAL
Consisting of a large line linen scarfs, centre-pieces, table covers, napkins, Turkish towels, linen towels, pillow tops, pillow cases, children's dresses; complete line stamped ladies' nightgowns, chemises and combinations, handkerchiefs, and baby carriage covers, bags and fancy novelties; large line embroidery, flosses, silks, linens, laces, fringes, embroidery, hoopless, needles, cotton; 200 folding hangers, all original packages, being the entire stock formerly Partridge & Wilcox.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, will sell TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917, 10:30 A. M., 401 Broadway, N. Y. C., above large and high grade stock. Exhibition To-day, Monday, June 18th, 10 A. M.-5 P. M. T. N.—This sale should interest entire trade, as goods of this character have not been offered for some years and will be sold in large lots. Tel. Franklin 2488.

AUCTIONEERS.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.
David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
338-342 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.
SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
18-18 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4298

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,704.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS FISHGOLD and HARRY FISHGOLD, individually and as copartners, trading as FISHGOLD BROS., Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Louis Fishgold and Harry Fishgold, individually and as copartners, trading as Fishgold Bros., are hereby given notice that on October 17th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 28th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,513.—In Bankruptcy.
Notice is hereby given that DAVID KOTLARSKY, ABRAHAM KOTLARSKY, and NATHAN LOVE, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of METROPOLITAN SKIRT & DRESS CO., bankrupt, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 23, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
ALFRED MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,583.—In Bankruptcy.—HANSON STUDIOS, INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Hanson Studios, Inc., are hereby given notice that on May 31st, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 28th, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quality no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

CHEVIOTS.—Will buy green, brown, navy, all qualities; cash. Gelfond, 141 West 26th.

CHINCHILLA.—Raritan grey chinchilla; quality 1,272. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COATS, Etc.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, O., Miss Altfeld, open for regular and jobs of taffeta and wash dresses; Mr. Ahrens, open for jobs of Fall coats; Mr. Tyroler, general merchandise. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Jobbers, Attention! Manufacturer with 16 machines wants to do contracting on ladies' and children's coats. Address Z. A. J., 32 Greene St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at plush coats, also suits; call all week. 12 West 32d, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade jobber looking at samples. Schlussel, 1,265 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at Fall line of coats. 19 West 24th, twelfth floor.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—High class coat jobber placing orders. Call Room 1217, 15 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats all week. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber will look at samples and place orders. Rineberg, 41 West 26th.

COTTON GOODS.—Interested in large offerings, white muslins, cambrics, nainsooks, spots or futures. Phone Gramercy 4006. Dept. W.

COTTON GOODS—Interested in 25 cases of nainsook; spot or future delivery. Telephone Spring 6750.

CREPE DE CHINE AND GEORGETTE.—We are open for 500 pieces each, spot cash, cheap price. Halper & Friedman, 627 B'way.

CREPE.—Open to buy 8904 Juilliard's crepe, all colors; state price and assortment. F. 199 Times.

DRESSES, Etc.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. Lloyd; open for jobs of silk dresses, wash skirts, poplin skirts, poplin dresses, wash dresses, suits, regular taffeta and other regular silk dresses. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS, will look at all week, Steinman Bros. of Chicago, I. Steinman, buyer, Hotel Latham, 4 East 28th. No telephone. Write for appointment.

DRESSES.—Contractors call with own samples on serge dresses Monday morning before 12 o'clock. L. Robt. Peitz, 1,170 B'way.

DRESS CONTRACTORS will be interviewed, with samples, between 10:30 and 12 o'clock, at Room 819, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors taffeta and serge dresses bring samples. Excel, 145 W. 30th.

DRESSES.—Serge; jobber looking all week. 137 West 25th, seventh floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge dresses. 9th floor, 40 West 27th St.

GINGHAM.—Open for unlimited quantity of 27 inch and 32 inch dress gingham. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

JERSEY SILKS.—Manufacturer wants silk jersey; telephone Fairfax 470 4th Av.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity; also velours; spot cash. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

PLUSH.—Will buy Esq. Peco or H. & H. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS.—Open for dark green 767 or P. P. L.; spot cash. Giant Skirt House, 29 West 15th. Chelsea 1489.

POPLIN.—767 navy, black; quantity; cash. Room 1128, 1,183 Broadway. Farragut 3042.

POPLIN, American, for cash. New York Skirt Co., 12 West 22d St.

SATIN.—Open for quantity of white washable satin; will pay cash. Greeley 2810.

SERGES.—Wellington Sears 5500 and American 09050. Goldstein & Newburger, 225 4th Av.

SERGE AND POPLIN.—WFX, PPL, 767; any quantity for cash. Z 349 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Open for all kinds of serges, gabardines and poplins. Chelsea 9864.

SERGES.—Whitman's American 0086, U. S. 285; spot cash paid. G 29 Times.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for U. S. 888. Mad. Sq. 1540.

STRAW.—Open for straw braids in patent and Italian Milan; all widths and colors. Telephone Stuyvesant 679.

SUITS.—Will look at suits today. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all day, 15 East 26th, Room 1911.

SUITINGS.—Oxford grays at a price. N. Hurwits & Sons, 109 West 26th.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall line, better grade only. 181 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

TRUNK WARDROBE; suitable for coats and suits. Safran & Kreyer, 19 W. 24th.

UNDERWEAR.—Silk and muslin underwear jobbers ready to look at high-class lines for Fall delivery; write for appointment. Box G 72 Times.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take payment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 458 Times Annex.

WOOLENS.—Will buy any quantity mixtures, light and heavy weights; also navy blue and black serges; all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Tel. 9697 Spring.

ZIBELINS.—Julliards, 6717 brown, or will exchange other colors for brown. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

BLOUSES.—Pajamas, shirts, nightrobes; Spring line ready; flanelette bargains. Kouski, 515 Broadway.

BROADCLOTH.—Forstmann & Huffman 6660 black, $3.25. Levensohn & Satz, Md. Sq. 1265.

CASHMERE, Denim, Shirting, Voile, Dotted Swiss, Serge, Silk Mixtures.—Jobs to close out at a low figure. Farragut 3760.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out; sport, jersey, taffetas, satin, velours, all shades; splendid assortment. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS. — Have 350 pieces sport suitings for wash skirts, middies, and sport suits, below market. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

COVERTS.—Will sell 100 pieces of desirable coverts at $1.05. Chelsea 9065.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Duchess Satin, Georgette; immediate delivery. Marks Selmer, 9,380 Mad. Sq.

DRESS FASTENERS—Standard Four Spring; large quantities, immediate delivery; sizes 000, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3. Standard Snap Button and Fastener Co., 237 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 154 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Jay Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—100 wash dresses to close out at a. price. Irene Dress Co., 26 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out cheap. 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk, pongee, cotton, close out job. Cohen & Peiowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Jobs wash dresses, sport suits, serges; sell cheap. Taragon, 130 W. 25th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

FLAGS.—American; 4x6 feet; sewed thread; embroidered stars; $2.00 to close out very reasonable. Telephone Melrose 8403.

GALATEA.—A. G. Hyde Manchester J., coffee color. Chelsea 5294.

HOSIERY.—Large quantities of various styles to close out, at very low price. Gold Hosiery Co., 450 Broadway.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's keramic for the home. Stone Fax, 3394.

KERSEYS.—50 pieces Raritan 1686, 1278, at $1.45 net; cash. K 103 Times.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Tel. Farragut 3990.

RAGS AND REMNANTS, also gray goods; large stock; special prices. G 71 Times.

SERGE.—225 pieces VSL Pacifics, 54-inch serge; 225 pieces MDSL Pacifics 48-inch serge in all colors; 65 pieces Gera Mills, style 786 Serge, navy; 50 pieces WFX 54-inch French serge, black; 20 pieces Priestley's serge, black and navy. G 39 Times.

SERGE.—Botany 809, tan, $1.87½; whipcords to close out, tan, navy, black, $1.10. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

SERGES.—Botany 780, $1.35; Wellington Sears 1856 navy only 62½c. Md. Sq. 1265.

SERGES.—All wool cotton warp, also white serges, white corduroy. Gramercy 2091-J.

SKIRTS.—American Woolen poplin, $2.25 net; clever styles; best values in town. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $5.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—Our Fall styles of suits and coats completed for inspection; for jobbers only. Elite Cloak and Suit Co., 43 West 16th.

SUITS.—In salts, jersey cloths; price and style cannot be beaten. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Job of silk taffeta to close out. Oriental Cloak and Suit Co., 158 West 23d St.

SUITS AND SKIRTS, Silverbloom, to close out cheap. Excello, 127 West 17th.

VELOURS.—Saxonia, suiting weight, brown, navy, black; $1.65. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

Offerings to Buyers

WAISTS.—$18 silk waists, special, act quick, $12; also beautiful line from $12 to $40. Miller, Neufeld & Co., 1,182 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Georgette crepe de chine and cotton waists to close out at reasonable prices. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen fancy and white, to close. Queen, 149 West 36th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Silk camisoles, all territories open; commission basis. D 865 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. Qualimala, cotton piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. Schott, women's apparel, underwear, knit goods; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.

BOSTON—Farley-Harvey Co.; F. W. Marston, dress goods; 103 Franklin.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; B. Raphael, clothing; Mr. Michel, jewelry, leather goods; C. E. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. E. M. Treat, art needlework; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Henry Friend, jobs waists; 9th floor, 144 West 27th.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; Miss E. Cozad, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss A. Goodman, corsets; Miss C. Tierney, basement muslin underwear; S. A. Gayford, general merchandise, bargain basement; J. A. Albiez, carpets, rugs, linoleums; A. J. Jones, silks, velvets, dress goods; E. S. Newman, millinery; Mr. Hawkes, trunks, bags, suit cases; N. Newman, blankets, beddings, domestics, wash white goods; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, jewelry goods; C. T. Ray, men's furnishing goods, women's, children's knit underwear, hosiery; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; B. Levitan, children's dresses, waists; 56 Bleecker.

CHICAGO — Steinman Bros.; I. Steinman, coats, suits, dresses; Latham.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; Miss I. J. Mann, cut glass; H. Harris, bric-a-brac, table ware; 1,107 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss Altfeld, jobs of taffeta and wash dresses; Mr. Ahrens, jobs of Fall coats; Mr. Tyroler, gen'l mdse.; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Myers, dress goods, silks; W. H. Knox, men's clothing, luggage; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, Miss Farra; 470 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Emporium; Miss K. M. Lynsky, muslin underwear, house dresses, aprons; 116 West 32d.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Schermerhorn Co.; R. Nixon, jobs cotton, silk dresses, wash skirts, waists; 140 Broadway.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Kempner & Merkel; Mr. Prager, jobs bathing suits; 1,183 Broadway.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, jobs of silk dresses, wash skirts, poplin skirts, poplin dresses, wash dresses, suits; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Tex.—H. M. Garrett, jobs waist silk, dresses, wash skirts, silk suits, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Effroymson & Wolf; M. Strashun, domestics; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, general merchandise; 1,140 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; H. J. Koenig, coats, suits; 25 Madison Av.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Kokomo Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Schwind, Fall suits; 470 4th Av.

LOGANSPORT, Ind. — The Schmitt-Klopfer Co.; H. O. Schmitt, Fall suits; 470 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; T. S. Milius, domestics, linens, white goods; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; C. A. Wood, linens, white goods; C. E. Smales, coats, suits; G. A. Skinner, ribbons, leather goods, umbrellas, parasols, handkerchiefs; L. Ellis, laces, notions, embroideries, basement; 93 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. J. Haggarty Co.; J. C. Haggarty, jobs coats, suits; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; R. A. Pilcher, coats, suits; 225 5th Av.

MELBOURNE, Australia—C. W. Swanton & Co.; S. H. Morgan, hosiery, millinery; 33 Union Square, Room 71.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Breithaupt Co.; Mr. Breithaupt, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; W. Dolgarno, linens, white goods; H. C. Bond, hosiery, gloves; 470 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Pearce Co.; M. Pearce, Fall suits; 470 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Gruenberg-Locker Co.; B. —, Toilet goods, drug sundries, notions, dolls; Elks Club.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—At my office; Mr. Lieber, basement jobs shoes; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickart, men's furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery Co.; C. D. Burnett, general merchandise; 23 E. 26th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lowengart & Co.; V. Petrillo, flowers, feathers; 656 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Ore.—J. C. Penny Co.; A. D. Wood, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.; Swellin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weil & Co.; D. Gradwohl, toys, trunks; 15 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.; Miss Belfry, fancy goods; 23 E. 20th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, jobs, wash goods; T. D. Page, jobs, wash goods, basement; S. Shoenfeld, waists, muslin underwear, basement; 37 West 20th.

TOLEDO—Meyer-Jonasson Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; Knickerbocker.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; D. A. MacFarlane, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, skirts, furs; Miss D. R. Farrell, corsets; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Palais Royal; H. Gold, jobs waists, sweaters; 220 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—Chas. Gross & Co.; Mrs. G. Chronister, house dresses, muslin underwear; Mrs. H. O. Smith, millinery; 334 4th Av.; Grand.

ZANESVILLE, O.—A. E. Starr Co.; A. J. Baernstein, women's ready-to-wear; Room 1401, 303 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERTHA TEITLEBAUM, doing business under the name of NORTH POLE KNITTING WORKS, Bankrupt.—No. 24,284.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Bertha Reinbaugh, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 18th day of June, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:
Knitting machines and sweaters.
Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 14th and 15th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.
Dated, New York, June 7th, 1917.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HAROLD R. LHOWE, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES REGNOR & JEWELRY CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 23, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of peddler supplies, notions, jewelry, dry goods, fixtures, etc.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.
HARRY A. GORDON & JOSEPH W. GOTTLIEB, Attorneys for Receiver, 49 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOFIO CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 52 Beaver St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, typewriters, book cases, safe, partitions, machinist waste, linter, paper waste, etc.
DAVID HAAR, Receiver.
THOMAS & FRIEDMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HEATHER SILK CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 719 East 11th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery and fixtures used by a first-class manufacturer of provisions.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

FOR SOLDIERS' ALLOWANCE.

Merchants' Association Sees Need for Government Assuming Burden.

Encouragement of the movement for Federal legislation providing separate allowances for the dependents of soldiers is given in the issue of Greater New York, the bulletin of the Merchants' Association, published today. The article in the bulletin reviews the activity of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the matter and presents the following recommendations of a special committee of the chamber:

1. That this problem be treated as a national obligation to the extent that the Government enact legislation providing for reasonable separation allowances to be paid to the dependents of the enlisted personnel of the army and navy, basing such allowances on the number of dependents in each family affected.

2. That the Government officially designate some national organization to raise a general fund by voluntary public subscription and distribute the fund so raised for the alleviation of conditions not adequately met by national or State allowances; this organization to operate in conjunction with representative local organizations.

3. That, pending action by the Federal Government in the matter and the publication of details of the ultimate plan, employers throughout the country should make only temporary commitments to the dependents of their employes who enlist, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War.

The impracticability of employers supporting enlisted employes was mentioned.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,648.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN NATHANSON, Alleged Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, 1917, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of his property and a list of his creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.
And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to his creditors of 20% cash, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Special Master, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Special Master.
Dated New York, June 16th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANCIS J. GALLAGHER, Bankrupt.
Francis J. Gallagher was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 14th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York, on June 29th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, June 15th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,518.—In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON KAMSLER, Bankrupt.
Solomon Kamsler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 7th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 15th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24481.—In Bankruptcy.—EAST RIVER FURNITURE MFG. COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said East River Furniture Mfg. Company are hereby given notice that on May 10th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23289.
Notice is hereby given that DOROTHY MAYNARD, also known as DOROTHY W. SMITH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 18th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
ALFRED MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24170.
Notice is given that FRANK R. KNIGHT, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 23rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24175.
Notice is given that ABE MELTZER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 23, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHROEDER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 719 East 11th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery and fixtures used by a first-class manufacturer of provisions.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of New York.—THE PINTSCH COMPRESSING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against BUFFALO GAS COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No. 1418.—Consolidated Cause.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York on April 11, 1916, and a supplemental decree amendatory thereof, dated May 24, 1917, entered nunc pro tunc as of said April 11, 1916, in a certain consolidated cause in equity pending in said Court, I, Adolph Rebadow, duly appointed by said decree, Special Master for the purpose, among others, of making sale of the real and personal property therein directed to be sold, shall offer for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, under the terms and conditions provided in said decree, and in said supplemental decree, in the westerly vestibule of the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, and in the Western District of New York, that being the Court House in said County of Erie, New York, on the 16th day of July, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, the following real and personal property, both in the eleven separate lots, respectively, hereinafter designated, and as an entirety:
LOT ONE: Two thousand and forty-five (2,045) bonds of the par value of One thousand dollars ($1,000) each, executed by the People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.
LOT TWO: Twenty-seven thousand and twenty-four (27,024) shares of the capital stock of said People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.
LOT THREE: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Elk Street with the east line of Katherine Street; thence southerly along said line of Elk Street, Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to the west line of Fitzgerald Street; thence southerly along said line of Fitzgerald Street Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the north line of Mackinaw Street; thence westerly along said line of Mackinaw Street Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to said east line of Katherine Street; thence northerly along said line of Katherine Street, Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.
LOT FOUR: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Lot 10 and of number 2 of the South Village of Black Rock, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northwest line of Genesee Street, distant forty (40) feet southwesterly from its intersection with the southwest line of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly parallel with Fourth Street, one hundred thirty (130) feet; thence northeasterly parallel with Genesee Street forty (40) feet to the southwest line of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly along said line of Fourth Street, two hundred seventy-two (272) feet to the southeast corner of lands conveyed by Buffalo Gas Light Company to James H. Lee and others by deed dated October 7th, 1890, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 593 of Deeds at page 266; thence southwesterly parallel to Wilkeson Slip and along the southeast line of lands so conveyed as aforesaid Two hundred (200) feet more or less to the northeast line of Third Street; thence southeasterly along said line of Third Street One hundred forty-nine (149) feet more or less to the southeast corner of said street of lands conveyed by James H. Lee and others to Buffalo Gas Light Company by deed dated October 7th, 1890, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 593 of de

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For the convenience of investors we are preparing a pamphlet containing a synopsis and digest of the new tax law signed by the Governor on June 1, 1917. By compliance with the provisions outlined, certain investments may be made exempt from taxation in New York State.

As a feature of our Investors' Service we shall be pleased to attend to the necessary details in exempting your investments.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fluctuated with great irregularity throughout most of the week and closed with gains and losses about evenly divided throughout the list. There were so many important developments that it is hard to determin to what extent movements were influenced by news. The outstanding feature of the week was the successful culmination of the Government's first financing measure following its entrance into the war. That event alone would have accounted for a widespread shifting of security values, particularly in the bond department. The week was marked also by the dethronement of the King of Greece, by a pronounced upturn in the figures of tonnage sunk by the U-boats, by renewed vigor in the British offensive in Belgium, and by the enunciation of the President's views on the obligations of democracy in the light of Teutonic aims. Events are moving with great rapidity both at home and abroad, and if the end of the war is not yet in sight great progress is being made in the United States to hasten that end. For a nation so poorly organized for the business of war, the preparations which have been made in the last two months are surprisingly well advanced today. The stock market has fluctuated no more violently than factors in the industrial situation.

The advance in stocks was retarded last week by a rise in call money, by the evidence of a disposition on the part of banks to contract their call loans, and by renewed uncertainty as to the effect on final manufacturing profits of the plans to be worked out in Washington for making the output of mills and mines available for the Government's use at prices considerably under those obtained in the open market. The delay in bringing out the new revenue measure has also operated against undue activity in the market. Sales on the Stock Exchange last week were a little heavier than for the previous week, but still well under totals for other recent periods. The market's progress was typified by the movement in Steel common, of which more than 1,365,000 shares were sold at prices ranging from 129⅛ to 134⅞, although the net change at the close of business on Saturday was less than one point. Traders are quick to take alarm at suggestions that the Administration may find a way to divert a very considerable proportion of war earnings to the Federal Treasury, either directly through the collection of the excess profits tax or indirectly through arbitrary price fixing. Wall Street has come to take a much broader-minded view of its obligations to the country in the provision of funds for the extraordinary demands, and is sincerely earnest in advocating the levying of both additional income taxes and excess profit taxes in ways that will produce the largest amount of current revenue for the Government without at the same time reducing the incomes and taxes to a point that would prejudice the taxing power in the second year of the war.

The Liberty Loan closed last Friday in a way that can leave no doubt abroad as to the sincerity with which this country will participate with Great Britain and France in strengthening the allied cause. The initial loan was made a tremendous undertaking by reason of the fact that comparatively few people either fully appreciated the necessity for buying Government bonds or thought of themselves as possible investors in a Government issue. The great problem that confronted the bankers of the country was one of education. That they solved the problem is conclusively shown by the cumulative growth of sentiment in favor of the bonds which resulted in such a satisfactory oversubscription of the amount offered, and by the unprecedented and unexpected number of takers. It is too early to learn how many individuals, institutions, and companies have entered subscriptions, but present indications point to a total of possibly three million. Roughly speaking, that is eight or ten times the number of investors the United States boasted a month ago. A nation at war must have the unified support of all of its component elements to bring its full strength to bear. The number of buyers of the Liberty bonds and the satisfactory total of their subscriptions argue well for the subsequent issues which must certainly be made later in this year, perhaps by the first of September. The organization that was created so quickly by the generous co-operation of all classes of citizens cannot be discarded now that the Liberty Loan is out of the way, but its efforts should produce more telling results with less inertia to be overcome when the next financing is undertaken.

Call money went to 6 per cent. last week for the first time in 1917. At the same time the resources of the Federal Reserve Bank were called upon for the first time to something like the extent contemplated when the new currency system was adopted. That the Federal Reserve System will play a still more important part in coming weeks is certain. The New York bank discounted and bought bills last week amounting to $113,000,000, bringing the total amount of commercial paper and acceptances carried up to $210,000,000 at the end of the week. The demand for money is going to be so great this year that bankers are seriously considering the advisability of the country adopting measures that would never have been given serious thought except in such critical times as have been brought about by the war. It is suggested in responsible quarters that Federal Reserve notes, with their cover of 40 per cent. gold, eventually be made to count as legal reserve. In the meantime the new system is proving sufficiently flexible to reduce the strain on the money markets to a minimum impossible under the old National Bank act. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York last week adopted a one-day discount rate to facilitate the financing of the loan payments. The excess reserve of the Clearing House members was brought down to $54,000,000 at the end of the week, at which point it showed a loss of $122,000,000 from the excess reserve carried a month earlier.

With the big loan at last out of the way banks and investment houses will resume business that was abandoned to give the $2,000,000,000 issue a clear field. Bond dealers look for at least a brief period of greater activity in corporate and municipal issues. A great many cities and companies will have to come into the money market in the interim preceding the next Government loan, and a fresh period of activity in short-term notes is to be expected. Borrowers, even with the unquestioned credit of well-managed municipalities, will have to pay a rate well above that to which they have been accustomed, to meet the competition furnished by the unusually high yields offered in both stocks and bonds.

AMERICANS DULL IN LONDON.

Shell Transport Rises £1 on Issue of New Stock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17. — Wednesday's air raid on London had little influence on the volume of Stock Exchange business during the remainder of the week. Although the event naturally diverted interest to some extent, the attention of buyers was still directed to semi-speculative securities, a number of which enjoyed quite a free market.

The outstanding incident of the week was a sharp rise in Shell Transport following the company's announcement of its intention to issue 1,000,000 shares at £1 in contrast to the ruling quotation of 5%. Payment for the new shares is to be effected by the company retaining the announced dividend of 5 shillings per share, the allotment of new shares being on the basis of one new to four old shares held. The price reached 6½ and the bonus was valued at above £1 per share.

The close was under the top owing to the fact that the dividend of the Allied Dutch Company was under expectations, the final payment of 23 florins making only 38 for the year on enlarged capital. Most other first-class oil shares were supported and there was considerable Amsterdam buying on Venezuelan concessions to a member of the Shell group.

Other securities favored included the wireless issues. Canadian Marconi, Motor Iron and Steel and Armament, and Nigers were prominent, the last-named company no doubt benefiting from the extraordinary price of tin.

American investment markets are still at unattractive prices and just holding. Argentine railways had a substantial rally, the buying being small but the stock scarce. British railways took on a slightly better tone due to the absence of realizations rather than to important demand.

Lord Cunliffe's return to England has not been followed by any favorable change in the monetary position. The demand for funds in the last few days has been consistently strong as the result of the payment on Tuesday of £35,000,000 in Treasury bills and the transfer on Thursday by banks to the Bank of England of the last installment of the war loan, estimated at £30,000,000. The discount market was firmer at the end of the week.

Trade returns for May show exports of £40,774,000 in contrast with £44,289,000 in April and £58,008,000 in May, 1916; and imports of £87,620,000 against £84,580,000 in April and £83,738,000 in May last year. The excess of imports in May was £37,846,000, against £40,276,000 in April and £25,785,000 in May, 1916.

PARIS PRICES GROW FIRMER.

Pershing's Arrival Provides France with a Needed Tonic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—The Bourse closed with more resistance to depressive influences, but with little doing in the way of dealings, the public preferring to give its attention to General Pershing, who is being received everywhere with enthusiasm that has not been equaled since the late Czar's visit to Paris many years ago. Some marked improvement occurred in the Russian and Greek groups early in the week on the abdication of King Constantine, but prices fell back later.

The bright spots in the market were the French rails and the shipping shares. There was a recovery in rentes, which closed at 61. The war loan closed at 88.10. There was firmness in South Africans, particularly De Beers and the Rand Mines, and a renewed spurt in the Spanish group in sympathy with the further rise in exchange and despite the uncertainty of the internal political situation. American coppers were steady.

A further slump occurred in the value of the mark in neutral countries. Open market exchanges here were: Sterling, 27.84; dollars, 5.74. Rubles were weak.

A project to raise by new taxes 1,200,000,000 francs has been brought before the Chamber of Deputies.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,247,124,587 francs; gold held abroad amounts to 2,034,774,682 francs. Advances to foreign Governments show an increase of 30,000,000 francs. The note issue is gradually approaching the 20,000,000,000 franc limit.

The arrival of General Pershing has provided the country with a badly needed tonic after supporting the brunt of three years of devastating warfare unflinchingly.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 16, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,853,031	93,127,179
Same period a year ago.	2,811,959	79,245,730

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	84.45	82.42	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	89.60	87.51	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	AJAX RUBBER	70	68½	68½	— 3½
15,800	Alaska Gold Mines	6½	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
2,600	Alaska Juneau	5½	4½	5	+ ⅛
6,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30¾	28	28¼	— 2½
1,900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	86½	85¾	86	+ ¼
900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93⅜	92¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
100	Am. Agricul. Chem pf.	101½	101½	101½	— ⅜
8,500	Am. Beet Sugar	97¼	94½	95	— 1½
50	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	97	97	97	..
100	Am. Brake S. & F.	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	— ¼
450	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	200	199¾	200	+15
16,200	Am. Can	52¼	49	50	— 1¾
700	Am. Can pf.	111¼	107	*107	+ ¼
10,400	Am. Car & Foundry	77½	72	*73⅜	— 1¼
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	*116	+ ¼
200	Am. Cotton Oil	41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95	95	95	..
100	Am. Express	100	100	100	—10
6,100	Am. Hide & Leather	16¾	14	14½	— 1¼
1,310	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	66	62½	62½	— 2½
100	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
7,400	Am. Linseed	25¼	24	24	— 1
700	Am. Linseed pf.	62½	61½	62½	..
16,000	Am. Locomotive	74½	71⅞	73¾	— 2½
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	105	104½	105	+ ½
1,500	Am. Malting	13	10⅝	12	+ ⅞
6,700	Am. Malting 1st pf.	62	59½	60⅜	+ ⅞
83,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	111⅜	106⅞	107¾	— 2⅝
400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113⅜	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅛
248	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
100	Am. Snuff	180	180	*180	+12½
12,950	Am. Steel Foundries	74½	71	*71⅝	— 1⅞
47,500	Am. Sugar Refining	124⅝	119½	121¼	— 2¾
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ ⅞
7,000	Am. Sumatra Tob.	36⅝	33¼	34	— 3
2,800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122¼	121½	121⅝	— ⅝
100	Do sub. cts. 2d pd.	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
800	Am. Tobacco	196⅜	196½	196⅜	— ¼
1,020	Am. Tobacco pf., new	104	103	103⅞	+ 1⅝
19,400	Am. Woolen	58⅝	54⅜	*55	— 1⅞
1,400	Am. Woolen pf.	100	96	*96¾	— 1¼
700	Am. Writing P. pf.	46¼	44¼	45⅜	— ⅞
2,000	Am. Zinc L. & S.	33	32½	32⅝	— 1¼
400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	64	63½	64	..
131,400	Anaconda Copper	86⅜	83⅜	84½	— 1⅝
6,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102¼	101⅝	101⅝	— ¾
1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97¼	96⅞	97	+ ⅛
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	18⅝	16	18	+ ⅞
200	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	+ 1
22,900	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	116⅜	111	113⅜	— 2⅞
500	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	62	61	62	..
35,700	BALDWIN LOCO.	67½	64½	65⅝	— 1½
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	99	99	99	— 1½
16,025	Baltimore & Ohio	74	72¼	73½	+ 1¼
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70	69½	70	..
1,380	Barrett Co.	120¼	115¼	115¼	— 6¼
900	Batopilas	1⅞	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
5,100	Bethlehem Steel	158⅜	151	*152	+ 3½
361,200	Do Class B tem.cfs.	155½	146¼	*146¼	+ 3
2,200	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	61	58½	58¼	— 3⅜
700	Brown Shoe	78½	73	73	+ ½
18,150	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	13¼	10¼	13	+ 2½
2,000	Burns Brothers	102⅜	100	100	— 3
5,800	Butte & Superior	46¾	42½	42½	— 1⅜
1,500	CAL. PACKING	38¾	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
1,600	Cal. Petroleum	22⅛	21¼	21¾	— 1⅛
300	Cal. Petroleum pf.	54½	53½	53½	— ⅝
100	Cahumet & Arizona	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅜
5,600	Canadian Pacific	162⅝	159	159½	— 2⅜
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	85	85	85	..
150,800	Cent. Leather Co.	101¼	95¼	96¼	— 2⅝
200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	112½	111⅝	112½	+ 1
1,300	Cerro de Pasco	37	36	36	— 1
1,400	Chandler Motor	92	89	*89	+ 1
17,200	Ches. & Ohio	61⅝	60	60⅞	+ ⅞
1,100	Chi. Gt. Western	12	11	12	+ ⅛
2,100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	35¾	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
14,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	76⅜	74	75	— ¼
3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	110½	110	110	— ⅛
2,100	Chi. & Northwestern	111½	110¼	111	..
11,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac. cfs. of dep., 2d paid	46½	43	46	+ 2½
1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac. cfs. of dep., full paid	66	65¼	66	..
13,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac., w. i.	36½	33¾	35⅞	+ 2⅛
4,840	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf., w. i.	78¾	77¼	77¾	+ ⅝
5,900	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf., w. i.	68	66	68	+ 1½
200	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	100	100	100	..
9,900	Chile Copper	22¼	22	22	— ⅝
31,800	Chino Copper	61⅞	57⅝	*57⅝	..
200	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	..
14,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	56	52	53	— 3
700	Colorado Southern	27¾	26	27⅛	+ 2⅝
6,200	Columbia Gas & Elec.	42¼	40⅝	41⅛	..
1,300	Consolidated Gas	109¼	108	108½	— 1¼
210	Consol. Gas, Balt.	113¾	113¾	113⅝	+ ⅝
300	Con. Insterstate Cal. Mining	18¼	16¼	18¼	+ ¼
1,000	Continental Can	100½	98¾	98⅝	— 3½
45,900	Corn Products Ref.	33⅜	31⅝	32	— ⅞
1,800	Corn Products Ref. pf	104⅞	103⅛	104⅜	— ⅛
122,700	Crucible Steel	82¾	79	81¼	— 1⅜
300	Crucible Steel pf.	107½	105¾	*105¾	+ 1⅝
74,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	49⅝	44⅜	45	— ⅝
1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	92½	90¾	*90¾	+ ⅛
6,500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	195	182	*182	—12½
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	104	104	104	+ 3
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	99	99	99	— ¼
29,500	Delaware & Hudson	112⅜	107	110⅜	— 1¼
510	Del., Lack. & West'n.	210	209½	210	..
400	Den. & Rio Grande	8½	7	7	..
1,300	Den. & Rio Grande pf	17	15	15¼	— ⅛
41,800	Distillers Securities	26½	21¼	22⅞	— 3
900	Dome Mines	10¼	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf.	9	9	9	..
9,700	ELK HORN COAL	38½	34¼	37¾	+ 2⅝
800	Elk Horn Coal pf.	46½	45¾	46	+ ½
29,000	Erie	26½	25⅝	26⅜	+ ⅝
4,000	Erie 1st pf.	39⅝	38½	38½	— ⅝
2,500	Erie 2d pf.	30½	29	29½	+ ½
300	FED. MINING & S. pf	45	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅝
386	Fisher Body	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
100	Fisher Body pf.	88	88	88	— ⅛
400	GASTON, WM. & W.	33	32⅜	33	+ ¼
20	General Chemical	234	234	234	..
1,600	General Electric	163⅜	158½	*159½	— 2⅜
100	General Cigar pf.	100	100	100	— 2
66,650	Gen. Motors temp.cfs.	114⅜	106½	111⅜	+ 1⅝
600	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	89	88	88	— 1
4,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53¼	51	52⅜	— ⅛
900	Goodrich pf.	107	106	106	— 1¼
2,180	Granby Consol.	87⅞	86	86	+ 1
4,200	Gt. Northern pf.	106½	107¾	107⅞	— ⅛
12,000	Gt. North'n certs., for ore properties	35	33	33¼	— ⅝
800	Greene-Cananea Cop.	45½	44	44⅞	— ⅝
1,500	Gulf States Steel	128	125	*127	+ 4⅜
100	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	110	110	110	+ 2½
100	HARTMAN CORP.	65½	65½	65½	+ 3
40	Havana Elec. Ry. & Light pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
15	Homestake Mining	108	108	108	..
550	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	104	103¾	104	+ 1
83,000	Inspiration Copper	66½	63⅝	64¼	— 1½
1,200	Interboro Con.	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
2,100	Interboro Con. pf.	58	54⅝	*56	— 1½
1,100	Inter. Agricultural	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
600	Inter. Agricultural pf	50⅜	49	50⅜	— ¼
200	Inter. Harvester, N.J.	114¼	113	113	— 2
100	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	118	118	118	+ ½
1,100	Inter. Harv. Corp.	71	68	69	— 1½
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ½
21,200	Inter. Mer. Marine	29¾	27½	28⅝	— ⅛
81,900	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	82½	79¾	83¼	+ 1¾
18,100	Inter. Nickel	42¾	40¾	41	— ⅝
100	Inter. Nickel pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅜
14,400	Inter. Paper	43½	38¼	38¼	— 4¾
300	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	76⅝	75	75	— 1½
100	Iowa Central	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
3,500	KANSAS CITY SO.	23¼	22¼	23	..
100	Kansas City So. pf.	58	58	58	+ 1
700	Kelly Springf'd Tire	50⅜	50	50	— 2
33,500	Kennecott Copper	48⅝	46	46	— 2
100	Kress (S. H.) pf.	107	107	107	..
57,000	LACK. STEEL	103⅞	97	*98⅜	+ ⅝
100	Laclede Gas	96½	95½	95½	— 1⅝
200	Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	18½	+ 1⅛
400	Lee Rubber & Tire	18¾	18½	18¾	..
5,300	Lehigh Valley	65⅝	63½	64	..
250	Liggett & Myers	235	235	235	+10
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅛
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	205	205	205	+ 1
300	Louisville & Nashville	127	125	127	..
100	MACKAY COS. pf.	64	64	64	— ½
21	Manhattan Elevated	119	119	119	..
100	Manhattan Beach	1½	1½	1½	..
10,200	Maxwell Motors	50½	46½	*49¾	— ¼
400	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	66	65	*65	— 1¼
900	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	32	30¾	*31⅛	— 1¼
58,100	Mexican Petroleum	102⅞	97½	98	— 3½
100	Mexican Petroleum pf	96½	96½	96½	— 1⅜
7,800	Miami Copper	41⅜	41	41½	+ ⅛
10	Michigan Central	110	110	110	..
35,500	Midvale Steel	66¼	63¼	64	— 1⅜
2,250	Minn. & St. Louis	19¼	17	18¼	+ 1¼
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	106½	106½	106½	— ½
2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	12	12	12	..
500	Mo. Pac. c. of d., f. p.	59½	58⅜	58⅝	+ 1⅜
17,000	Mo. Pac., w. i.	29⅞	27¼	29	+ 1⅝
500	Mo. Pac. pf., w. i.	58	57	57	— ¾
325	Montana Power pf.	113¾	112¼	*112¾	— 1
400	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	110	106½	110	..
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	107	107	107	+ ¼
35,100	Nat. Conduit & Cable	39	36½	*36⅜	..
22,550	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	42⅜	39½	40	— 1⅝
800	Nat. Lead	58¼	57	57	— 1½
110	Nat. Lead pf.	108	108	108	— 1
9,600	Nev. Con. Cop.	26⅜	24½	*24⅝	— ⅝
900	New York Air Brake	152½	146	146	— 7½
14,800	New York Central	92⅜	91¼	92¼	+ ⅞
300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	50⅝	50	50¼	+ ¼
5,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37	35½	36	+ ⅝
800	N. Y., Ont. & West	23	22¼	23	+ ⅝
3,400	Norf. & West.	126¼	124	124	— 1½
100	Norf. & West. pf.	82	82	82	..
100	North American	83¾	*83¾	*83¾	+ ½
5,368	Northern Pacific	105½	103¼	104½	+ ½
1,800	Nova Scotia S. & C.	103	98	102	+ 7½
8,800	OHIO CITIES GAS	140¼	136¾	137	— 3
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	49	49	49	— ⅝
2,500	Ontario Mining	6⅝	5⅞	6	+ ¼
200	Owens Bottle Mach.	92	92	92	..
14,600	PACIFIC MAIL	29⅞	27	27¼	..
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
6,475	Pennsylvania R. R.	53½	52⅞	53⅛	+ ¼
1,200	People's Gas, Chicago	74¼	71¼	73	— 1½
500	Peoria & Eastern	8¼	8	8	— 2½
1,200	Pere Marquette	20¼	19	20	..
180	Pere Mar. prior pf.	60	60	60	+ 2
600	Philadelphia Co.	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
500	P., C., C. & St. L.	73	72	72	— ½
91,775	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	56¾	49	56⅜	+ 6¼
650	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of d.	117	116¼	116⅞	— ⅛
62,800	Pitts. & West Va.	35⅝	28½	35	+ 7½
7,200	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	68	62	67¼	+ 5¼
6,100	Pressed Steel Car	79¼	77	77	— 1½
1,000	Pullman Co.	145¾	144¾	145	+ ¼
700	QUICKSILVER pf.	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
40	R.R. SEC., ILL. CEN. stock ctfs.	62½	62½	62½	..
4,300	Ry. Steel Spring	58	54¾	*54¾	— ⅝
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
84,980	Ray Con. Copper	31½	28⅝	*29¼	— ⅝
242,100	Reading	100⅝	94¼	97⅜	+ 1⅝
100	Reading 1st pf.	40	40	40	+ ⅛
63,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	93½	90½	92	+ ⅜
200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	105½	105	105½	+ ½
5,080	Royal Dutch t. r.	65	62	62	— 3
3,300	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18¼	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
700	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	30	28½	30	+ 2
300	St. Louis Southwest'n	30	30	30	+ 1
6,500	Savage Arms	104⅜	80	104⅜	+24⅞
2,600	Saxon Motor	41⅜	33	33	— 9
600	Seaboard Air Line	14	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅛
400	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	174	173	174	— 1
2,100	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅞	26¼	26⅝	— ⅞
24,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	56	51	54½	— ⅝
5,300	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	62½	58⅜	60¼	— ⅝
200	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	95	95	95	+ 2
12,500	Southern Pacific	95¼	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅝
300	South Porto Rico S.	207	205	207	+ 2
89,600	Southern Ry.	28¾	27⅝	28	..
2,500	Southern Ry. pf.	58	55¾	56	— ⅝
12	Standard Milling pf.	88½	88½	88½	..
113,400	Studebaker Co.	84½	79¾	82½	— 1⅜
100	Studebaker pf.	101	101	101	— 1
7,500	Superior Steel	49¾	47	48	..
300	Superior Steel 1st pf.	101½	101	101	..
3,100	TENN. COP. & C.	17¼	16½	16½	— ½
7,500	Texas Co.	217½	214	*214	— 4½
300	Texas & Pacific	16½	15½	16	+ ½
2,300	Third Avenue	21⅝	19¾	21	— 1⅜
50,500	Tobacco Products	61	57½	59¾	— ¾
400	Tobacco Products pf.	102	99¾	102	+ 1
100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	12	12	12	— 4
200	T., St. L. & W. pf. tr.	11	10	10	— 4½
500	Transue & W. Steel F	46½	45¼	46	— 1½
100	Twin City Rap. T.	89½	89½	89½	+ 2¾
300	UNDERWOOD TYPE	98¾	97	98¾	+ 2¼
600	Union Bag & Paper	12⅜	11	12¼	+ 1⅛
6,200	Union Bag & P., new	96⅝	84	90	—10
48,500	Union Pacific	139	136⅜	137¾	+ ⅛
950	Union Pacific pf.	80	79½	80	+ ¼
2,700	United Alloy Steel	47⅜	45¼	45¼	— 2¾
53,800	United Cigar Stores	107½	100	107	+ 6⅞
400	United Cigar Stores pf	119	118	119	+ 6
540	United Dyewood	67	65	65	..
2,000	United Fruit	137½	135½	135½	— 3⅝
400	United Paperboard	30⅝	29⅞	30⅜	— ⅛
1,000	United Rys. & Inv.	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
400	United Rys. & Inv. pf.	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
700	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	23	21	21	— 2
200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	56	54	54	— 4
90	U. S. Express	18	18	18	..
101,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	171½	160¼	167	+ ¼
100	U. S. Alcohol pf.	109	108	108	— 1
400	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 16, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$12,107,600	$479,337,400	Average price 40 bonds	83.67	83.38	89.48	83.25
Same period last year	22,970,500	509,129,450	Same period a year ago	87.43	87.35	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	74	74	74	2
Alaska G. M. cv.ts.A.	68	66	66	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101	100	100½	27
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	102	101	101	30
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102	102	102	2
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88	87	87⅞	17
Am. T. & T. col. pf.5s	99	98¾	98¾	575
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100	100	100	104½
Am. Thread 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	2
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	88	88	88	17
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¼	90½	90½	46
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	80¾	80¾	80	78
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	102	101¼	101¼	23
A. T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	101¾	101¼	101¾	2
At., T. & S. F. adj.4s	81¾	81¼	81¾	5
A., T. & S. F. ad.4s,s.	82	82	82	8
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s. S. B.	98	97¼	98	10
Atl. Coast Line 4s	88¼	88	88	12
At.C.L.,L.& N.col.4s	81	81	81	3
BALT. & O.pr. 1. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	18
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86	85½	86	14
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	38½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	89¾	80	89¾	44
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. & E. W. Va. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	7
B. & O., S.W.Div.3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	4
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101	100	100½	20
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	99	98¾	98¾	15
Braden Cop. 6s	96	96	96	4
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98¾	98	98¾	112
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	92	92	92	1
Bar., C. R. & N. Cal. tr. 5s	100	100	100	2
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	85	84¾	84¾	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	95¾	95	95	8
Canada So. con. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
C. R., I.& P. & N. W.5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	101¼	100¾	101¼	4
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97¼	97	97⅛	3
Central Leather 5s	100¾	99¾	99¾	46
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	86	86	86	6
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	86	84¾	84¾	8
C. de Pasco con. 6s	113	111	111	10
Ches. & O. con. 5s	103¼	102¾	102¾	5
Ches & O. cv. 4½s	79¼	78¾	79	29
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85¼	84¾	84¾	13
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	89¼	88¾	89	279
Chi. & Alton 3½s	49	49	49	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90¾	89¾	90¾	23
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	217
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	96¾	95¼	96¼	33
C., B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	8
C., & E. I. ref. and imp. 4s, tr. ctfs.	31¼	31¼	31¼	8
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	87	87	87	4
C. & E. I. g. 5s, U. S. mtg. ctfs.	87	87	87	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼	2
Chi. Gas, L.&C.1st 5s	98	98	98	4
Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	68½	65	68	3
C., M.& St.P.g.4s,S.A	86¼	86¼	86½	2
Chi.,M.&St.P.ref.4½s	90	90	90	3
C.,M.&St.P.ref.4½s,n.	86½	85½	86	58
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	99¾	99	99	20
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	91¾	91	91¾	19
C., M. & St. P. C.,P.& W. 5s	101	101	101	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104	104	104	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	91	87¾	87¾	5
C. & N. W. ext. 5s	90¾	90¼	90¼	3
Chicago Rys. 5s	93¼	90¾	93¼	4
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80¾	80	80¾	16
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, ctfs. of deposit, stp.	72⅜	70¾	72¼	569
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	72	70¾	70¾	73
C., St. P. & M. O. deb. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	94½	93½	93¾	9
Chi. & W. Ind. c. 4s	70¾	70¾	70¾	4
Chile Copper 7s	126	124¾	124¾	85
Chile Copper 6s, rcts., part paid	101	100½	101	90
C., L., St.L. & C.c.6s	100½	100½	100¼	1
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	97	97	97	2
Colorado Industrial 5s	80	80	80	4
Col. & So. 1st 4s	87¾	87¼	87¼	1
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
Con. Gas conv. 6s	109¼	108	109¼	27½
Con. Gas. Balt. cv.5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Corn Prod.Ref. s.f.'34	99	99	99	3
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	98	98	98	1
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	93	91	93	26
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Del. & Hud. 1. eq. 4½s	98	97½	97½	3
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	71½	71½	71½	10
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	60	58½	60	24
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	102¾	101¾	101¾	4
Det. Edison ref. 5s	99½	99	99½	8
Det. River Tun. 4½s	88	88	88	5
Detroit United 4½s	81	81	81	3
Dist. Securities 5s	65¼	62	62	46
ED.EL.ILL.,N.Y.c.5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	53	53	53	6
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	55	54½	55	30
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	68	68	68	24
Erie. Pa. col. 5s	88¼	88¼	88½	5
Erie gen. 4s	62	61¾	61½	21
Erie & Jersey 6s	104½	104	104½	12
Evans. & T. H. g. 5s	85¾	85¼	85½	5
FLA. C.& PEN.1st 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	13
F. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	1
Fres. E. & M. V. 6s	113½	113½	113½	3
GENESEE RIV. 6s	103	103	103	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	102	101½	101½	9
Granby Consol. cv. 6s, Series A	102¼	102	102	11
Ga. Car. & N. 1st 5s	99	99	99	1
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	94½	94	94	5
Green Bay deb. B	11¼	11	11	16
Gulf & Ship Is. 5s	80	80	80	1
HOCK. VALLEY 4½s	84½	83	84½	7
Hud. & M. ref. 4s	59½	59½	59½	10
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	13½	13⅝	13½	8
I.L.I. CENT. & C. 5s				
L. & N. O. 1t. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	3
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86½	86¼	86¼	3
Illinois Steel 4½s	88	87	88	22
Indiana Steel 5s	103	101	101⅝	29
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s	93⅝	92½	93¼	86
Inter.-Met. 4½s	64½	63¾	63¾	72
Int. A. Cp. ct. tr. 5s	76	75	75	15
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	91¾	91¼	91¼	42
Int. & Gt. North. 6s	96	96	96	5
Int. Paper cv. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	1
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	8
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	49	47¾	48¾	13
JAMES., FAIRMT. & Clear. 4s		82½	82½	1
Jeff. & C. C. 2d 5s	95	95	95	5
K. C., PT. S. & M. 4s	71	71	71	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	78	78	3
K. C. E. L. & P. 5s	96½	96¼	96½	1
K. Cs. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	105	105	105	1
Knoxville & Ohio 6s	102	102	102	1
LACK. S'L 5s, '23	100¼	99¾	99¾	10
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	107¼	105	105	224
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100	99¾	99¾	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	6
Lake Shore 3½s	82	82	82	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92¾	92¼	92¼	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91¼	91	91	30
L. V. of P. con. 4s	84	84	84	1
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	8
Liggett & Myers 7s	119½	119	119	9
Liggett & Myers 5s	99	99	99	10
Long Island ref. 4s	85	85	85	1
Lorillard 7s	118	118	118	2
Lorillard 5s	99	97¼	98¼	18
L., Cin. & Lex. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
L. & Nash. un. 4s	92½	91½	92¼	7
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	103½	103½	103¼	2
L. & N. gen. 6s	110½	110¼	110¼	1
L. & N., A.K. & C. 4s	83	83	83	2
Louis. & Arkansas 5s	85	85	85	1
MANHATTAN cn. 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	2
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	84¼	83¾	83¾	19
Mex. P. cv. 6, Ser. A	103¼	103¼	103¼	31
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C	108¾	108¾	108¾	4
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	82	82	82	2
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	94	93¾	93½	73
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90	90	90	1
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s	97½	97¼	97¼	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	8
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88¼	88½	1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	54	54	54	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	60⅞	60	60	282
Mo. Pac. Co. 5s, t. r.	57⅝	57¼	57¼	2
M. P. cv. 5s, t. r. sts.	55¾	55¼	55¼	1
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	70	70	70	1
Montana Power 5s	96¼	96	96¼	19
Mor.& Es.1st & r. 3½s	84	84	84	2
Mor. & Co. s. f. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	1
NAT. STARCH deb. 5s	92	92	92	4
Nat. Tube 5s	100¼	100	100	82
N. O., T. & M. 6s	94½	94½	94½	6
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	105	105	105	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	106¼	105¼	106	116
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80	79	80	18
N. Y. Cent. g. 3½s, r.	78¼	78¼	78¼	5
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	80	80	80	10
Series A	86	86	86	15
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s'34	60	60	60	1
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	44
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	71½	71	71½	14
N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s	70	70	70	7
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	91½	90½	90½	8
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s, ref.	88	88	88	10
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
N. Y. Dock 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	5
N. Y. & Erie 3d ext. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	1
N. Y. G., E. L. H. & P. 5s	99	98¾	98¾	15
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	80	80	80	1
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal 6s	100	100	100	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	60	60	60	1
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 6s	94¾	94	94¾	6
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	25½	25	25½	23
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	94¾	93¾	94½	35
Niagara F. Falls Pr. 5s	101½	101	101	2
Norf. So. 1st & ref.5s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	1
Norf. & W., P., C. & C 4s	86½	86½	86½	4
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	89⅞	89½	89⅝	96
Norf. & West. div. 4s	86	85	85	7
North. Pacific 4s	88½	88	88¼	45
North. Pacific 3s	62¾	62	62¾	45½
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	94½	94½	94½	5
ONT. POWER s. f. 5s	91½	91½	91½	1
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s	88	87⅞	87⅞	11
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	87	86¼	86½	15
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	104¼	104¼	104½	7
Ore.-W. R.R. & N. 4s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	1
PAC. GAS & E. 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼	3
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	3
Penn. gtd. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90½	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	95	94	94	40
Penn. con. 4½s	102¾	102¼	102¼	24
Penn. gen. 4½s	96⅜	95⅞	96¼	14
Penn. gen. 4½s tem.c.	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	253
Penn. r. 3½s, Ser. B.	83	83	83	4
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	58½	58½	58½	2
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	90¼	90	90½	15
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	72¼	72	72½	3
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	90	90	90	5
Phila., B. & W. 4s	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	100	99¾	100	6
Public Service 5s	87½	87	87	10
READING gen. 4s	91½	91	91½	73
Rdg. J. C. col. 4s	91	91	91	6
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100¼	99½	100¾	81
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	70½	69	69	12
ST. L. I. M. & S. gen. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¾	4
St.L.,I.M. & S. u. 4s	77½	77	77	22
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼	5
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 4s,A	63⅝	62½	63	118
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 5s,B	79¼	78½	78½	12
St. L. & S. F. adj. 5s	67	66½	66¾	47
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	49¾	49	49½	46
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r., sta.	63	63	63	2
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70	70	70	2
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s	65	65	65	5
St. L. Southern 1st 4s	81	81	81	1
St.P., M. & M., Mon. Ext. 4s	92	91	91	2
San. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	76¼	76¼	76¾	6
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	61	60¼	61	5
So. Bell Tel. 5s	97	96½	97	20
S. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	2
So. Pacific col. 4s	78	78	78	6
So. Pac. conv. 5s	99¾	99	99¾	243
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82¾	81¾	81¾	65
So. Pac. ref. 4s	85¾	85¼	85¼	52
So. Pac. S. F. Tr.4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	2
So. Ry. 1st 5s	98¾	98	98	46
So. Ry. gen. 4s	68¾	67½	67⅝	12
So. Ry. St.L. Div. 4s	71	71	71	2
T.Etc. OF ST. LOUIS con. 5s	100	100	100	2
Tenn. C. & I. gen.5s	101	101	101	4
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95	95	95	14
Texas Co. cv. 6s	103	102½	102¾	77
Third Av. ref. 4s	65¾	65¾	65¾	5
Third Av. adj. 5s	43	40	41	50½
Third Av. 1st 5s	100	100	100	3
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	93	93½	93½	18
Union Pac. con. 4s	90	90	90	4
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	32	32	32	1
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, eq. t. r.	34½	34	34	10
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, gen. t. r.	34	34	34	5
U. S. Rity. & Imp. 4s	51¼	51¼	51¼	1
U. S. R. 5s,Tr.Co.cfs.	88	87	87¼	151
U. S. Rubber 5s	102	101¾	101¾	21
U. S. Steel 5s	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	671
Utah P. & L. 5s	90	89¾	90	4
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	7
Va.-Car.Chem. cv.6s	100¾	99¾	100	17
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	94⅞	94	94⅞	10
Va. Mid. gen. 5s	100	100	100	5
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
WABASH 1st 5s	100½	100	100¼	17
Wabash 2d 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
Wabash eq. s. f. 5s	100	100	100	1
Western Electric 5s	100	99¾	99¾	28
Western Pacific 5s	85	85	85	16¼
Western Md. 4s	70	60½	60½	6
West Shore 4s	85	84¾	84¾	7
West Shore 4s, reg.	83	82½	83	6
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	98	98	98	6
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	93	92	92	34
West. E.& M. 5% nts.	100	100	100	5
Wilson & Co. 5s	101½	101¾	101¼	16

Total sales.....$7,262,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. L. 3½s, w. i.	100 5-50	99 48-50	100 850	3-5
U. S. 3s, coupon	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1½
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95¾	94⅞	95	113
Anglo-French 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1480
City of Bordeaux 6s	95¼	95	95	19½
City of Lyons 6s	96½	96½	96½	3½
City of Paris 6s	93¾	93¼	93½	45
City of Marseilles 6s	95	95	95	17
City of Tokio 5s	79	79	79	13½
Dom. of Can. 5, '21	97⅝	97½	97½	2
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	96¼	96	96	39
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	96⅞	95¾	96	52
French Gov. temp. 5s	99¾	99	99	496
Japanese 4½s	86½	86¼	86½	11
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	83	83	83	½
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	85	84¾	84¾	19½
Jap.4½s, 2d s. f. sts.	79¼	79¼	79¼	2
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97⅞	97½	97½	355
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99½	99¾	217
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s, 1919	97	96½	96¾	218
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99¾	99¼	99¾	569
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	95½	95¼	95¼	178

Total sales.....$4,671,100

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1959	97	97	97	5
4½s, 1964	99¾	98⅞	99	20
4½s, 1960	99¼	99	99	15
4½s, 1936	99	98⅝	99	11
4½s, May, 1957	102¼	102	102¼	81
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	102	102	1
4½s, 1963	102¼	102	102	18
4½s, 1965	103	102	102	12

Total sales.....$138,000

STATE BONDS

Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs	80¼	80	80	41

Grand total.....$12,107,600

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50 S. O. of N. J.	50 Northern P. L.
50 S. O. of N. Y.	25 Prairie O. & G.
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$1,000,000
Consumers Power Company
First Lien and Refunding 5% Gold Bonds

Dated January 2, 1911 Due January 1, 1936

Callable at 105 and interest January 1, 1916, or any interest payment date thereafter. Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York or Chicago. Coupon bonds of $1,000 denomination with privilege of registration as to principal. Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee.

Issuance authorized by the Michigan Railroad Commission

For further information regarding these bonds we refer to a letter of Mr. B. C. Cobb, President of the Company, copies of which may be had on request and which states that:

The Consumers Power Company does the electric light and power business of a large portion of the State of Michigan, including some of the most important manufacturing centres in the State, serving a population of over 600,000.

The generating plants of the Company have a total present rated capacity of about 143,000 H.P. Upon the completion of additional installations now under construction, the rated capacity of the Company's plants will aggregate 220,000 H.P., of which 117,000 H.P. will be water power.

These bonds are secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct first mortgage upon properties having generating plants with a rated capacity of approximately 139,000 H.P. (including 64,000 H.P. under construction). They are further secured by

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
50 Amer. Press Ass'n
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
50 Eastern Steel Com.
25 Guaranty Trust Co. Stock
50 Hanover Fire Insurance
50 Independent Lamp & Wire
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
25 Mercantile Trust & Deposit
100 New York State Rys. Com.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
200 R. J. Reynolds "Warrants"
100 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Vulcan Detinning Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Barrett-Nephews
25 Dixon Crucible
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
25 Germania Fire Insurance
25 Guaranty Trust Co. Stock & Rts.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
25 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 Old Dominion S. S.
200 Penn. Coal & Coke
100 Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
100 R. J. Reynolds "Warrants"
200 Springfield Body Pfd.
100 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
100 Ward Baking Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY--SELL

MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Yielding 8.25%

Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation
7% Cum. Preferred Stock
Dividend reported earned about 6 times. Semi-annual Dividend 3½ %, due July 15. Stock callable at 105 until January, 1918. An opportunity for speculative investment.
Ask for Circular T 5

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmost."

D., L. & W. Coal
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Indian Refining Com.
Semet Solvay
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Atlantic Fruit Co. Com.
Chicago Lumber & Coal Com.
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
Pacific Coast Co. 2nd Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Will Buy	Will Sell
50 Atlantic Steel com.	65 Michigan L. & C. pfd.
5M Loco. Co. of Am. 6%	15M Salmon Riv. P. 5%
200 U. S. Steams'p Ctfs.	10M South. Ohio Tr. 5%
100 Waterb'y Co. 2d pfd.	50 United Eng. & F. com.

DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Guaranty Trust "RIGHTS"
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Empire Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Carbon Steel (All Issues)
Charcoal Iron Com. & Pfd.

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Am. Chicle	Am. Typefounders
Autosales G. & C.	Cen. Hud. G. & E.
Curtiss Aeroplane	Duluth Sup-Trac.
Empire Steel	Great Lakes S.
Gulf Mobile & N.	Kirby Lumber Co.
Linde Air Prod.	McCrory Stores
O'Gara Coal	Royal Baking
Springfield Body	Western Pow. pr.

LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
Rector 6810 52 Broadway

Cities Service
Carbon Steel
United Lt. & Ry. 1st pfd.
Miss. River Power

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Cleveland Elec. Illum.
1st 5s, 1939.
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5413.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	85
Anac. & I'ot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	97	99
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	76	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	64
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87½	89
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101¼
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '46	5	June & Dec.	101	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	102¾	103
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	101
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	93	98
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	93	98
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	102½	105
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	90	92
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	90	90½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st '33	5	June & Dec.	100	101
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	88	93
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st	5	June & Dec.	93	97
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Jan. & July	89	..
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	82	88
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	88	92
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st., '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Ist. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84	85
Harwood Elec., '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	57	58
J. & Bat. C. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	73	74½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	92½	94
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	92	95
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	92	94
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	93	96
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	102½	105
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., 18	6	Jan. & July	99	101
Louisville Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	100	103
Mad. River Pr. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	97½
Middle West Utils., '26	6	Jan. & July	96½	98
Miss. R. Power 1st '51	5	Jan. & July	69	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '38	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	84½	87
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	103	105
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	102	105
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	68	72
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	100¼	102
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	104
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	83	84
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	97	99
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	90	96
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	94½	96
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89½	91
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Ndv.	88	87
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	100½	103
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	99¼	99¾
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	101
Roch. Ry. 2d, '33	5	June & Dec.	98	101
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	78
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	93	98
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	57¼	89
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	95	97
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	96
Sup. W., L. & P.1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	80	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	82	86
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	99
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	82	83
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	91
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	94	90½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	63	63½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98½
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	89	93
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82½	83½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	102	106
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	78½	79
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	93	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100	101½
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	102¾	103½
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	95	96½
Mohon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	92	94
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	.....	21	22
Do pf.	..	..	.....	75	78
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	120	121
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	May 1, 17	49	50
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	May 1, 17	330	331
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	112
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	68	68
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	88	90
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	32
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	64	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 1st pf.	..	..	.....	75	78
Do participating pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	24	26
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	104¼
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	95
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	79⅝	79⅞
Capital Traction	½	Q	May 1, 17	36	37½
Car. Power & Light	1¾	Q	Apr 17, 17	99	102
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	..	72
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	½	Q	Jun 1, 17	45	50
Cities Service	½	M	Jun 1, 17	281	283
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 17	84½	85½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 16,17	29	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	98	103
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	..	Q	May 1, 17	49	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	75	76
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	92	95
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	71	73
Cumb. Co. Pr. & Lt. pf	1½	Q	May 17,17	90	93
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	57	60
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	83	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99¼	100
Eliz. & Trenton	..	..	.....	24	..
Do pf.	..	..	.....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,17	104	107
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	132	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	.....	10	12
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	43	44
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,17	..	75
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	.....	88	91
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	.....	24½	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	95	97½
International Traction.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	50
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	60	65
Kan. City Railways	..	..	.....	24½	26½
Do pf.	..	..	.....	60	64
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	97	100
Kan. City Home Tel.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	102	106
Mich. State Tel.	$1.50	Q	Mar 31,17	86	89
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	69½	70½
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	May 15,17	86	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	69	71
Newark Con. Gas.	2½	S	Jan 1, 17	93	96
Niagara Falls Power.	2	Q	Apr 14,17	170	172
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	.....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	58	60
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	97	97½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	97	98
Nor. Texas Electric pf.	1	Q	Jun 1, 17	50	53
Nor. Texas Electric pf	8	S	Mar 1, 17	79	83
Ontario Power	..	..	.....	..	80
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	58¾	59
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,17	89	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10,17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	91	95
Pine Bluff pf.	..	..	.....	97	100
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P.pf.	c75	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	73
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 14,17	36	36½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	67	69
Riverside Traction	..	..	.....	15	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Apr 17, 17	33	..
South'n Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	May 15,17	88	89
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	103	106
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	36	37
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15,17	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do pf.	..	..	.....	25½	27
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	91	93
United Light & Rys.	..	Q	Apr 2, 17	39	41
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	68	70
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	Apr 14,17	28½	29
United Utilities	..	..	.....	23	26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	94	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	May 1, 14	73	73¼
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	70	75
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	79½	80
Western Power	..	..	.....	14½	15¾
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Apr 15,17	54	55
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	May 15,17	30	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,17	90	93
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Dec 30,16	47	50
Yadkin River Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 17,17	98	101

*Ex dividend.
a—Payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*11½	Q	May 15,17	327	330
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	44	44½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	89½	71½
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	..	12
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,17	104	105
Atlantic Refining	1	Q	Apr 14,17	39	41
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	88	91
Atlantic Powder	..	..	.....	11	17
Do pf.	d5	Q	Jun 16,17	148	153
Automatic Elec.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	1	Q	May 1, 17	39	44
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	2	Q	Apr 4, 17	128	130
Beatrice Creamery	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	88	91
Do pf.	2½	Q	May 10,17	225	235
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,17	104	104¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	102½	104
By Products Coke	8	A	.....	160	163
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30,17	93	95
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	.....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	80	90
Casein Co. of America	..	..	.....	38	42
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31,17	180	180
Central Aguirre Sugar	10	..	Jun 1, 17	177	181
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	.....	60	65
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	.....	87	97
Childs	1¼	Q	Jun 11,17	70	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 11,17	93½	94½
City & Sub. Homes	2	..	Jun 4, 17	..	..
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Apr 15,17	100	102
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	103	107
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	12½	Q	Apr 16,17	170	180
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 17	123	128
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	87	90
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 30,17	94	97
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Jun 1, 17	191	194½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	106	107
Great Western	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	385	390
Guantanamo Sugar	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	116	118
Hercules Powder	4	Q	May 1, 17	62	64
Holland-St. L. Sugar	3	Q	Mar 24,17	237	241
Do pf.	7	A	Apr 15,17	15	16
Holly Sugar	..	..	Mar, 1917	9	10
Do pf.	..	..	.....	40	45
International Salt	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99	101
Int. Silver	..	..	Apr 1, 17	58	58½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 17	50	..
Kan. City Stock Yards	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 17	101	102½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	88	90
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	May 1, 17	79½	82
Manati Sugar	2½	*Q	May 31,17	60	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	116	120
Matanzas-Am.	..	Q	Apr 2, 17	94	97
Do pf.	..	..	.....	8	15
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Mar 31,17	72	78
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Mar 31,17	145½	146½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	92	94
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Mar 15,17	97	99
Mulford Co. (H. K.)	8	A	May 1, 17	133	134
Nat. Candy	1½	..	1916	59	63
Do 1st pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	25	25½
Do 2d pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	102¼	104
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Mar 14,17	85	89
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	96	97
New Niquero Sugar	..	..	Jun 11,17	311	313
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Mar 20,17	170	200
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 21,17	162	165
Nipe Bay Sugar	..	..	.....	105	109
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	125	135
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	56	59
Prestolite	..	..	.....	85	90½
Remington Typewriter	..	..	.....	140	145
Do 1st pf.	..	..	.....	13½	14

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	69½	70¾
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40½	43
Royal Baking Powder.	2	Q	Mar 31,17	145	150
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	101
Safety Car. H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	77	80
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	.....	25	28
Do pf.	..	..	.....	67	68
Semet Solvay Co.	..	..	.....	290	295
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	..	130
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	210	215
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	37	40
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	.....	34	36
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 31,17	97	98
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	100	110

*And 11% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 10% extra.
a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra.
d—Incl. 3% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock.
e—Payable in stock. g—Incl. 1% extra.
h—And also a stock dividend of 20%. k—Incl. 6¼% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	238
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 17	400	..
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	150	175
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	155	165
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	4	..	.....	90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	360	365
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	240	243
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 17	386	392
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	197	205
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	445	452
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	200	..
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	325	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	171	174
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 17	315	323
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 17	65	75
Europe	150,000	3	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Ave.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 2, 17	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	†10	Q	Apr 2, 17	1000	1010
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	180	185
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Feb 1, 17	136	142
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new

PUT LOAN FIGURES AT $2,800,000,000

All Federal Reserve Districts Instructed to Complete Their Returns Today.

ALLOTMENTS TO BE RUSHED

All Subscribers Up to $10,000, It Is Said, Will Receive Full Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—While official figures are not available, it is estimated on the basis of returns from various sources that the subscription to the Liberty Loan will amount to between $2,700,000,000 and $2,800,000,000. The Treasury Department has not exact figures, and declines to make a statement, but it is more than reasonably certain that the oversubscription will exceed $700,000,000.

Instructions have been sent by the Treasury Department to all Federal Reserve districts to make their returns of subscriptions by tomorrow, so that the Treasury may begin the work of making allotments of bonds. The Reserve banks have been asked to separate their subscriptions into classes, in order that the allotments can be more readily made. The smaller subscriptions will be separated from the larger, and as it is the intention of the Treasury Department to favor the small investor in making allotments, the classification ordered will be of material assistance in expediting the distribution of the bonds to subscribers. It is expected that all subscribers up to $10,000 will receive their allotments in full.

From present indications the number of subscribers may go to three million. The Liberty Loan Committee of the Treasury Department distributed up to last Thursday 3,800,000 buttons to be given to subscribers to the loan. On Thursday there was a renewed demand for buttons, and the committee placed orders for 600,000 more. One estimate is that about 20 per cent. of the buttons will not be distributed, and if the estimate is correct, the number of subscribers should be in the neighborhood of 3,800,000. But information received at the Treasury Department gives the impression that the subscribers will not exceed three million.

The New York Federal Reserve District received 900,000 Liberty Loan buttons, and has asked for 300,000 more. The Boston district has received 700,000 buttons, Philadelphia 500,000, and Cleveland 300,000.

STILL TABULATING LOAN BIDS.

Exact Amount of New York's Oversubscription May be Known Today.

Officials of the Liberty Loan Committee, who had worked up to Friday noon piling up the oversubscription in the New York Federal Reserve District, scattered yesterday for a rest. In the offices of the committee, at 120 Broadway, clerks and bookkeepers were at work all day checking up and tabulating returns, and it was said that the final total might be somewhat over the estimate of $1,030,000,000 made on Saturday night. Exactly how much has been subscribed, however, will not be known until some time today.

Persons familiar with the campaign attributed a notable share in its success to Guy Emerson, Secretary of the Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, who, with a large staff, was unremitting in his insistence on getting the needs of the loan and the rewards of subscription before the eye of every resident of New York. The vigor of the publicity campaign had its effect in the fact that nearly a third by number of the estimated subscriptions of the whole country were obtained in this district, which has only about one-eighth of the country's population.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
WHEAT.				
June 11	2.30	2.28	2.10	1.95
June 12	2.39	2.30	2.11	2.05
June 13	2.38	2.36½	2.08	2.06½
June 14	2.31	2.25	2.06	2.00
June 15	2.27	2.22	2.01	1.98
June 16	2.23	2.21	1.96	1.94
Week's range	2.39	2.21	2.11	1.93
	July.		Sept.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 11	1.59	1.55	1.52⅝	1.47½
June 12	1.58½	1.56	1.52	1.47¾
June 13	1.55	1.56	1.51½	1.47
June 14	1.57⅜	1.51	1.51	1.45½
June 15	1.55⅜	1.53½	1.48	1.44½
June 16	1.57⅜	1.55	1.50	1.47½
Week's range	1.59	1.53½	1.52⅜	1.44¼
	July.		Sept.	Dec.
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 11	64¾	60⅞	55½	52½
June 12	64½	62⅜	56¼	53⅜
June 13	64½	62⅜	54¾	52¾
June 14	64¾	62½	54½	52¾
June 15	64¾	62¾	53⅝	52½
June 16	66¾	64¼	54¾	53⅜
Week's range	66¾	60⅞	56¼	52¼
	July.		Sept.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 11	$38.80	$38.25	$38.75	$38.20
June 12	38.95	38.80	38.90	38.80
June 13	38.60	38.20	38.90	38.35
June 14	38.80	38.30	38.80	38.55
June 15	38.80	38.15	38.85	38.40
June 16	38.45	38.15	38.70	38.60
Week's range	38.95	38.15	39.00	38.20

NEW YORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
COTTON.						
June 11	24.57	23.40	23.88	23.40	24.01	22.81
June 12	25.00	24.49	24.38	24.40	24.50	23.90
June 13	25.56	24.70	25.01	24.95	25.00	24.15
June 14	25.08	24.65	....	....	24.80	24.30
June 15	24.62	24.20	24.56	24.56	24.31	23.92
June 16	24.97	24.35	....	....	24.80	24.30
Week's re.	25.36	23.40	25.01	23.40	25.00	22.81
	Dec.		Jan.		Mar.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 11	24.15	23.30	23.97	23.30	24.05	23.18
June 12	24.70	24.12	24.75	24.15	24.85	24.38
June 13	25.14	24.32	25.15	24.40	25.28	24.69
June 14	24.90	24.45	24.93	24.50	25.20	24.77
June 15	24.55	24.20	24.67	24.30	24.80	24.50
June 16	24.81	24.44	24.77	24.54	25.05	24.69
Week's re.	25.14	22.93	25.15	22.97	25.20	23.18

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 16, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	942,373	698,936	664,518
Tuesday	722,535	572,999	481,285
Wednesday	1,118,453	555,287	511,798
Thursday	905,661	406,048	335,128
Friday	883,548	347,741	340,477
Saturday	280,489	227,988	119,845
Total w'k.	4,853,061	2,811,959	2,253,051
Year to date.	93,127,179	79,245,730	59,172,731
BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$2,140,000	$5,248,500	$2,315,500
Tuesday	2,462,500	4,382,000	3,017,000
Wednesday	2,331,000	3,816,000	3,061,500
Thursday	1,742,000	4,713,500	3,146,500
Friday	2,712,500	2,933,000	2,730,500
Saturday	719,000	1,983,500	858,500
Total w'k.	$12,107,000	$22,976,500	$15,108,500
Year to date.	479,337,400	509,124,450	374,924,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

STOCKS.	June 16,'17.	June 17,'16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	4,853,061	2,811,959	*2,041,072
BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$7,262,500	$16,138,000	$8,875,500
Government.	4,671,100	6,058,500	1,387,400
State	41,500	53,000	12,000
City	133,000	321,000	188,000
Total, all.	$12,107,600	$22,976,500	$10,863,000

*Increase.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal.
June 11	4½	4½	4½	4½
June 12	4½	4	4	4½
June 13	4½	4	4	4½
June 14	4½	4½	4½	4½
June 15	6	4½	6	4½
June 16	4½	4½	4½	4½
Week's range—				
High			6	4½
Low			4	4½
Same week last year—				
High			3½	3
Low			3	3
Year to date—				
High			6	4½
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¼
Low			1⅜	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 11	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾
June 12	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5
June 13	4¾@4¾	4¾@4¾	5¼
June 14	5	5	5
June 15	5	5	5
June 16	5	5	5
Week's range—			
High	5	5	5¼
Low	4½	4½	4½
Same week last year—			
High	3¾	3¾	4
Low	3	3	3½
Year to date—			
High	5	5	5¼
Low	2½	2½	3¾
Same period last year—			
High	3½	3½	4
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4½
4 to 6 months ..... 5 @5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5½

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15. up to 30.	Over 30. up to 60.	Over 60. up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4¼	4¼	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5*	†3½	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	6	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*90 to 180 days; over 60 to 90, 4 per cent.; over 90, 5 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 5 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston. Par	Chicago. †15c	St. L. †25c	San F. †10c
June 11	Par	†25c	†10c	†10c
June 12	Par	†25c	†10c	†10c
June 13	Par	†10c	†25c	†10c
June 14	Par	†10c	†25c	†10c
June 15	Par	†10c	†25c	†10c
June 16	Par	†10c	†25c	†10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
June 11	3½@4¼	4⅛	4⅝	27f 18c
June 12	3½@4¼	4⅛	4⅝	27f 18c
June 13	4 @4¼	4⅛	4⅝	27f 18c
June 14	4 @4¼	4⅛	4⅝	27f 18c
June 15	4 @4¼	4⅛	4⅝	27f 18c
June 16		61	61⅛	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes. Paris.
June 11	54⅞	61f
June 12	54⅞	61f 05c
June 13	55	61f 5c
June 14	54⅞	61f
June 15	54⅝	61f
June 16	54⅝	61f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 11	38¾d	76⅝c
June 12	39d	77c
June 13	39¼d	77c
June 14	39¼d	77c
June 15	38¾d	77c
June 16	39¼d	77c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
June 11	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
June 12	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
June 13	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
June 14	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
June 15	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
June 16	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
	Cables.		
June 11	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 12	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 13	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 14	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
June 15	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 16	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.75⅝		4.76⅜
Low	4.75⅝		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.75⅞		4.76⅜
Low	4.75⅝		4.76⅛
Year to date—			
High	4.7596		4.77
Low	4.75		4.7641⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.78		4.78⅝
Low	4.75⅝		4.76⅛
	Demand.		Cables.
PARIS.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
June 11	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.72⅜	5.72⅜
June 12	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.73⅛	5.73⅛
June 13	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.75⅜	5.73⅝	5.73⅝
June 14	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜
June 15	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜
June 16	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.			
High	5.73½		5.72⅜			
Low	5.75⅛		5.74⅜			
Same week last year—						
High	5.91⅝		5.91⅛			
Low	5.92⅛		5.91⅜			
Year to date—						
High	5.98		5.97			
Low	5.85⅝		5.84⅜			
Same period last year—						
High	6.82⅝		6.82			
Low	6.05¼		6.07⅜			

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
June 11	5.01⅛	5.00	41.35	41.87½	7.05	7.04
June 12	5.00⅜	4.98⅝	41.18⅝	41.81¼	7.05⅜	7.04⅜
June 13	5.00⅜	4.98⅝	41.18⅝	41.81¼	7.06½	7.06½
June 14	5.00	4.99	41.18⅝	41.81¼	7.00	7.08
June 15	4.98¾	4.97	41.18⅝	41.81¼	7.10⅛	7.09⅛
June 16	4.98⅛	4.96⅜	41.18⅝	41.81¼	7.10⅛	7.09⅛
Week's range—						
High	4.98⅛	4.96⅜	41.35	41.87½	7.00	7.04
Low	5.01⅛	5.00	41.18⅝	41.81¼	7.10⅛	7.09⅛
Same week last year—						
High	5.31	5.30	41.75	41.93¼	6.38⅜	6.38¼
Low	5.28	5.25⅛	41.62½	41.75	6.41⅛	6.41
Year to date—						
High	4.98¼	4.97	41.75	42.00	6.88⅛	6.87⅛
Low	5.18⅛	5.15⅜	41.18⅝	40.25	7.58	7.55⅛
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.28	5.25	41.12½	41.25	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.
June 11	19.85	19.90	24.20	24.30
June 12	19.85	19.90	23.80	23.85
June 13	19.85	19.90	23.45	23.55
June 14	19.85	19.90	23.00	23.10
June 15	19.85	19.90	23.05	23.10
June 16	19.85	19.90	23.00	23.10
Week's range—				
High	19.85	19.90	24.20	24.30
Low	19.85	19.90	23.00	23.10
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	23.00	23.10

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
June 11	28.70	28.85	30.00	30.15	29.35	29.45
June 12	28.75	29.00	30.00	30.15	29.35	29.50
June 13	28.80	29.02	30.00	30.15	29.30	29.45
June 14	28.90	29.05	30.00	30.15	29.30	29.40
June 15	28.80	29.00	30.00	30.15	29.20	29.40
June 16	28.80	29.00	30.00	30.20	29.20	29.40
Week's range—						
High	28.90	29.02	30.00	30.15	29.35	29.50
Low	28.70	28.85	30.00	30.15	29.20	29.40
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.35	30.50	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	58.25	58.35	94.00	94.25	88.00	88.25
Low	57.50	57.60	92.00	92.25	86.00	86.25
Year to date—						
High	58.25	58.35	94.00	94.25	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	82.75	83.00	82.75	83.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	82.75	83.00	82.75	83.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	82.75	83.00	82.75	83.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	82.25	82.37½	82.25	82.37½	50.12½	50.25

JAPAN.

	SPAIN. Kobe. Dem. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem. Cab's.	Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	23.50	23.70	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	23.00	23.30	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Year to date—						
High	23.50	23.70	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.18	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.00	44.12½	26.62½	26.75
Low	44.00	44.12	26.62½	26.75
Year to date—				
High	45.75	45.87½	28.87½	27.00
Low	42.40	42.50	25.50	25.62½

RECEIVERS' SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Bankers Trust Company, Complainant, against The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and Henry W. McMaster and Francis H. Skelding, as Receivers of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, Defendants. In Equity No. 38 November Term, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree for the sale of the property and assets in the hands of Horace F. Baker, Receiver of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, entered in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of May, 1917, the undersigned Receiver will offer for sale at a public auction, on the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M. on that day, in the Rotunda of the Allegheny County Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, the property, assets, claims, demands, rights, privileges and franchises in said decree directed to be sold at Pittsburgh at the said time and place, including the following:

1st. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands now or late of Dr. Jackson, James Holmes and the tract herein described; thence by lands now or late of said James Holmes, S. 28° 38' E. 799 feet to a point in the center of Mansfield Avenue; thence along said Mansfield Avenue, S. 67° 29' W. 933.4 feet to a point in the line of land now or late of said Dr. Jackson; thence by land now or late of said Dr. Jackson, N. 35° 55' E. 918 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7.60 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick dwelling and a frame barn.

2nd. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands of J. R. Holmes, J. F. Holmes and the tract herein described; thence by land of said J. R. Holmes, N. 8° 08' E. 630.6 feet to the center of a private road; thence along the center of said private road by the following courses and distances: S. 73° 45' E. 92.4 feet, S. 31° 30' E. 347.2 feet, S. 11° 45' E. 191.1 feet, S. 32° E. 340.2 feet, S. 7° 45' E. 240 feet to the center of Mansfield Avenue; thence along said Mansfield Avenue, S. 57° 50' W. 146.4 feet to a point; thence continuing along said Mansfield Avenue S. 74° 30' W. 554.6 feet to a point in the line of land of said J. F. Holmes; thence by land of said J. F. Holmes, N. 8° 25' E. 771.3 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.0 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story frame dwelling.

3rd. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands of Kunkle, Bradwell Heirs and the tract herein described; thence by land of said Bradwell Heirs, N. 23° 33' W. 855 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, the following courses and distances: N. 67° 50' E. 878.1 feet; N. 50° 16' E. 696.7 feet; N. 58° 28' E. 784.5 feet; N. 43° 46' E. 1,111.1 feet to a point in the line of land of Sheddon; thence by lands of said Sheddon and Kunkle, S. 36° 36' W. 727 feet to a point; thence by land of Thomas Mellon, S. 28° 25' E. 231 feet to a point; thence S. 57° 15' W. 466 feet to a point; thence by land of A. Winegrover, S. 50° 15' W. 929.6 feet to a point; thence by land of Shule Heirs, S. 23° 33' E. 186 feet to a point; thence by land of said Kunkle, S. 73° 40' W. 1,184 feet to the place of beginning, containing 60.56 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick dwelling, and being subject to a mortgage of $11,000 recorded in Recorder's Office of Allegheny County in Mortgage Book Vol. 973, page 613.

4th. All that certain tract of land situate partly in the Borough of Carnegie and partly in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point distant S. 30° 15' E. 20 feet from the corner common to the lands of Elizabeth Ross Estate, Michael O'Keefe and the tract herein described; thence by land of said Michael O'Keefe, S. 30° 15' E. 1,874.2 feet to a point; thence by land now or late of Huff, N. 38° E. 371.2 feet to a point; thence by land of George B. Forsythe, N. 28° W. 490 feet to a point; thence by the same land and land of Anna Bell Allen, N. 50° 35' W. 907.5 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, the following courses and distances: S. 46° 55' W. 182 feet; S. 21° 22' W. 541.3 feet; S. 26° 15' W. 200 feet; S. 40° W. 122 feet; S. 35° 23' W. 155 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 25.5 acres, more or less.

5th. All that certain tract of land situate in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands of William Hope, Charles Hope, and the tract herein described; thence by land of said William Hope, S. 34° 42' W. 306.7 feet to a point in the line of land of Ralph Staub; thence by land of said Ralph Staub and land of George Orris, N. 49° 31' W. 285 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 28° 38' E. 295.8 feet to a point in the line of land of said Charles Hope; thence by land of said Charles Hope, S. 31° 40' E. 285 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.84 acres, more or less.

6th. All that certain tract of land situate in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on Chartiers Creek at the corner of land of Joseph McKeown and the tract herein described; thence by other lands of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 54° E. 300 feet to a point; thence continuing by same, N. 36° 34' E. 911.6 feet to a point in the line of land of Michael Horan; thence by said land of Michael Horan and by lot No. 19 of A. J. Pentecost's Plan of Lots, N. 65° 54' W. 330 feet to a point; thence by Lot No. 19 and Lot No. 18 of said plan of lots, N. 0° W. 111.1 feet to a point; thence S. 24° 00' W. 200 feet to a point; thence S. 24° 10' E. 117 feet to a point in line of land of said Joseph McKeown; thence by said land of Joseph McKeown, S. 4° 10' E. 155 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.29 acres, more or less.

7th. All that certain tract of land situate in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on Chartiers Creek at the corner of land of Rex and the tract herein described; thence by said land of Rex, N. 75° 10' E. 120 feet to a point on the line of land late of J. M. Montgomery; thence by said land of J. M. Montgomery, the following courses and distances: N. 31° 17' W. 166 feet; N. 26° 10' W. 215.5 feet; N. 0° 30' E. 160.5 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, S. 28° W. 278.1 feet to a point on Chartiers Creek; thence along said creek, S. 32° 50' E. 678.7 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2.28 acres, more or less.

8th. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of a road, known as Hickman Street, where the same is intersected by the Southerly line of 20-foot alley; thence along the center of said Hickman Street, S. 39° 15' E. 66 feet to a point; thence continuing along the center of said Hickman Street, S. 26° 35' E. 165 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 88° 24' W. 487.1 feet to a point; thence continuing by other land of the said Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 85° 40' W. 200 feet to a point in the line of land of W. J. Fryer; thence by same, N. 63° 30' E. 225 feet to a point in the line of land now or late of J. Cole; thence by same, S. 26° 30' E. 82.5 feet to a point in the Southerly line of said 20-foot alley; thence by same, N. 63° 30' E. 361.6 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.62 acres, more or less, having erected thereon, five two-story frame dwellings and one one-story frame dwelling.

9th. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Northerly right of way line of the Bridgeville and McDonald Branch of the P. C. & St. L. Ry., where the same is intersected by the line dividing the property of the Pittsburgh Coal Company from the tract herein described; thence along said right of way line, N. 81° 35' W. 310.8 feet to a point on the banks of Chartiers Creek; thence by the same, N. 26° 30' W. 107 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, S. 85° 40' E. 400 feet to a point; thence continuing by same, N. 85° 57' E. 291.9 feet to a point in the line of land of the said Pittsburgh Coal Company; thence by same, S. 50° W. 360 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.76 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick factory building owned by the tenant, The Standard Steel Box Company, under lease entered into February 21st, 1911, which expires February 21, 1951.

10th. All that certain tract of land situate in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Miller's Run Road at corner common to lands of Miller's Run Coal Company, of S. J. Bowman and tract hereinafter described; thence along said road, S. 19° 00' W. 230 feet to a point; thence by other land of W. P. T. Ry. Co., S. 86° 30' W. 300 feet to a point; thence by land of same S. 30° 30' W. 429.7 feet to land formerly of Wm. Campbell; thence by same, N. 84° W. 390 feet to a corner near a sycamore; thence by land formerly of Billingsley Morgan the following courses and distances: N. 47° 45' E. 884.4 feet; N. 12° 15' E. 283.6 feet; S. 77° E. 185.3 feet to the place of beginning, containing 5.8 acres, more or less.

11th. All that certain lot or place of land situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Carson Street at the Northwest corner of Purpart No. 3 in the division of the real estate of Dr. William W. Denny, deceased; thence along said Carson Street, Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land now or late of.....Cosgrove; thence by said land now or late of.....Cosgrove, Southwardly fifty (50) to a stone wall; thence along said wall, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to line of aforesaid Purpart No. 3, and thence by said Purpart No. 3, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 18 Carson Street, having erected thereon a two-story frame building.

12th. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of East Carson Street at the corner of land late of Jacob Wise; thence along said East Carson Street, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land late of Thomas R. Pittock; thence by said land late of Thomas R. Pittock, Southwardly fifty (50) feet to a stone wall; thence along said stone wall and parallel to said East Carson Street, Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to a corner of aforesaid land late of Jacob Wise, and thence by said land late of Jacob Wise, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to East Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 20 Carson Street, having erected thereon a four-story brick building.

13th. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the Southerly side of Carson Street at line dividing lots 56 and 57 in the Coal Hill Plan of Lots, recorded in Plan Book Vol. ....., page ....., being at West line of property of "Widow Bailey"; thence extending in front or width Westerly on said Carson Street, eighteen (18) feet and in depth Southerly, preserving even width parallel with and by the dividing line aforesaid fifty (50) feet. Known as premises No. 22 Carson Street, the same being subject to a mortgage, in the amount of $1,950, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, in Mortgage Book, Vol. 784, page 421.

14th. The claim represented by a certain Bill in Equity for an accounting, filed by Henry W. McMaster and Francis H. Skelding, as Receivers of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, against George J. Gould et al. (commonly known as the Pittsburgh-Toledo Syndicate suit), at present pending in the Supreme Court of the County of New York.

15th. 249 shares of the par value of $50.00 per share of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh & Cross Creek Railroad Company, a corporation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

16th. The promissory note of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company in favor of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $300,000.00, dated May 27, 1907, subject to the pledge thereof and the finding of Court with respect thereto, as set forth in the 2nd paragraph of the said decree in sub-number 42 thereof.

17th.

LABOR CONDITIONS HIT BUILDING TRADES

Contractors Face Problem of Replacing Men Called to the Colors.

PRICES ARE ALSO AFFECTED

The Fact That Many Trades Have Few Apprentices Also Complicates the Situation.

The building trades throughout the country are making all possible preparations for the replacement of the men in their employ that have joined or will be called to the colors.

This will not be an easy matter, particularly as some of the trades have far from the allowed number of apprentices, and, as a matter of fact, many of these will be available for military duty. The labor condition at present, as well as that expected to maintain after the draft call, is one of the prime factors in holding prices where they are, and in preventing greater activity in building construction throughout the United States.

The labor problem is not one that is confined to any particular section of the country, but is a nation-wide condition, that has to be met with great effort and high patriotism.

Summing up the situation The Record and Guide Daily Building Reports says considerably more optimism was evident in the building and allied industries last week than has been noticed for some time past. The feeling seems to be gaining in strength that the worst of the recent depression in the building situation has practically ended, and from now on, all other things being equal, the conditions will be substantially improved.

Quite a number of important projects have come to light during the past week. Some large contracts have been awarded, and there is a better showing of jobs figuring. The great majority of these operations are manufacturing and commercial structures, semi-public or community buildings, and a sprinkling of costly residences.

The erection of small dwellings, both for private ownership and on speculation, is progressing in a fairly satisfactory manner, and the reports that are being received from the suburban sections indicate that the 1917 building season is well advanced, and also that the volume of the work is to be considered almost normal.

The high prices quoted for fabricated steel and the length of time necessary for the delivery of this commodity are factors that are holding up the construction of steel skeleton buildings that might otherwise go ahead. Other branches of construction work are much more active than they were two or three weeks ago.

The award of new Government contracts for erection of buildings at the army cantonments has exerted an important influence on the building trade. Many of these structures are already started and others are being announced daily. According to the present figures, the Federal Government will expend approximately $75,000,000 for this character of work alone, and the Navy Department is also spending immense sums for necessary construction at the various yards and training stations.

The metropolitan district, while in some types of construction behind other sections, is showing increased activity. Extensive alteration projects are under way, and there is a fair amount of new work recently placed under construction with more in immediate prospect. Architects, contractors, and owners have now generally come to the conclusion that there is no definite advantage to be gained by waiting for reduced material prices and better transportation conditions.

The propaganda that has been current along the lines of "build now" and "business as usual" seem to be having a beneficent effect on the building trades, which are awakening to the fact that these ideas are the correct ones, and that if national prosperity is to be maintained throughout the period of the war, it is up to those trades to assist in every possible capacity in obtaining the desired end. This can only be accomplished by making a determined effort to proceed with the operations that were contemplated before the outbreak of the war and for which there is a decided demand.

While the prices of building materials and supplies are still hovering in high altitudes they are actually more stable than they have been for some months. There have not been so many fluctuations in prices during the last two weeks as there were six or eight weeks ago.

Some of the important building commodities seem to have actually reached their top notch, and it is thought by manufacturers and dealers in those lines that the present levels will be maintained for quite some time. One thing is almost certain, and that is that material prices will not generally recede to a great extent during the term of hostilities, and probably not for a long time after the war is ended.

Business in the Hudson River brick market was not especially brisk last week, although there are inquiries current for future deliveries that indicate busier times ahead. The price is holding firmly at the $10 level that has maintained now for some time, and except in cases where slight concessions are being made for off grades there is no desire evident to shade the price.

The steel market is strong, but the majority of the commitments are for Government requirements. Private building, particularly that type that is dependent largely upon structural steel, is being withheld from the market on account of the high cost of fabricated steel and the difficulties incident to prompt delivery.

Mill prices on steel are unchanged, but the warehouse prices have been advanced $5 per ton for steel bars and structural material, and $3 for bar iron. The lumber situation is practically unchanged. Prices are still advancing in certain lines and deliveries are much delayed.

The industry at present is especially interested in the amount of lumber required by the Federal Government for the construction of buildings for military purposes. These requirements will consume approximately 2,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, or about 5 per cent. of the yearly supply. There is no danger, however, that private consumers will not be able to obtain adequate supplies for all purposes, or that a lumber famine is imminent.

Park Avenue Viaduct.

The Public Service Commission is authority for the statement that in so far as it is concerned all work necessary on its part preliminary to the construction of the new viaduct which is to connect the upper and lower parts of Park Avenue, Manhattan, around the Grand Central Station, has been completed. Construction of the viaduct now awaits action by the city authorities who are to undertake its building.

INSTRUCTION.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL (DAY DEPT. DWIGHT SCHOOL) 9 to 5.

NEW YORK—72 Park Av., bet. 38-39 Sts. Brooklyn—Cor. Franklin and Jefferson Avs. SAVE ONE OR MORE YEARS IN

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OF THE WAR.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Mitchell <Segurance SS Co.
Penn RR <Tug Salutation.
Crew <Tug Morristown
Dittmar <Barge Solon.
Dean <Clonin.
Harlem River St'b't Co <Tug Guiding Star.
People <Bread SS J L Luckenbach.
Acti Excelsior <Prince Line.
Union Wharf Co <Eretria Co (6.)
Ayervais <SS Colon.
Dunbar <By-Products Chemical Co.
Gerakis <Stamadopulo.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co <Tug J S Packard

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Austin <Booth SS Co.
Ahles <C RR of N J.
Bailey <same.
Bialonowski <Erie RR.
Island Creek Coal Co <McArthur Bros Co.
Fuller <Sorg.
US <200 Cases Tomato Paste.
Long <Interb Transfer.
Blackmore <Eastman Kodak Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Ruud Mfg Co <Long-Landreth-Schneider Co.
Am Thermos Bottle Co <Goldsborg.
Same <SimplexVacuun. Mfg Co.
Selubsky <Kayes Mfg.
Taigman <D & D Elec.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy docket.

Rudolph Gres,
I D Schechetzki & Co, Inc,
Benjamin H Adams,
John C Lennon,
Rudolph Knierlem,
William Slavin,
Jacob Lieberman,
Alfred N Fuller,
Jeanne Vallicelli,
Bernard Apisdorf,
John J Hall,
John De C Ireland,
S Anson Hill,
Oscar Hamburger,
Nathan Hamburger,
Am Boilerman, Inc,
Louis & Eva Goldsmith,
William Oppenheim,
M Applebaum & Sons,
Simon Clug,
Anti ony Caggiano,
Hausen Bros,
Alexander H Schwab,
Alphonse Andre,
K & E Lavaey,
Ida Pincus,
Prospect Furniture Co,
Wolf Steinberg.

Under objections:
Baer Rothschild,
Charles H Freedman,
Emanuel Knauer,
William B Odz,
Abraham Folick.

Packard Dredg Co <SS Antilla.
Taylor-Armitage Co <Comp Gen Trans.
Pencleton Ehip Bldg, &c, Co <East Transp.
Enslow, Bickford & Co <CNY.
J P Turner Lumb Co <same.
Pendleton <Pearce.
Cullen <CNY.
Melachrino <SS Athanai.
Hastorf <Stand Oil Co.
Rice <Erie Barge 226.
Wilson <SS Verdi.
Int Ltge Co <Tug Gen G M Sorrell.
Ballou <New England SS Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Criminal:
US <Kittay.
Same <Olsen.

Equity:
F N Burt Co <W C Ritchie & Co.
Same <M Cohen & Bros
Hemphill Co.
Eshelman <Twinem.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument, and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

O'Rourke <De Lamar.
Re McGowan <Williams.
N Y Pneumatic Serv Co <N Y Edison Co.
Planten <Nat'l Nassau Bank.
Gillette <Gillette.
Re Brohel.
Bauerdorf <Sun Five & Ten Cent Wall Paper Stores, Inc.
Dorfman <Postal Life Ins Co.
Hopping <Phoenix Mut. Life Ins Co.
Leveton <Talmey.
Assets & Liabilities <Ag 49 East 59th St Co.
Suarez <Grecco.
Miller <Spiro.
Ansorge <Rosenberg & Neugass Co.
Re Moss.
Pinchuk <Lipafsky.
Re Fuchs.
Re Carroll.
Re Corcoran Fitzgerald & Co.
Murtha <Lewis.
Herrmann <NY.
Schaffer <Levin.
Chaloner <Sherman.
People, &c <Jackson, (6.)
Bresler <Int'l Ry Co.
Livingston <Phillips Over-Gaiter Mfg Co.
Uher <Uher.
Transoceanic SS Co <Bowring & Co.
Focht <Int'l Filteration Co.
Chisholm Rty Co.
Glickstein <Geckstein.
Re Mayor, Alderman, &c.
Re Baskin.
Jacobson <Fidelity & Casualty.
Consal <Loew.
Carey <Hart.
Danziger <Hamilton Holding Co.
Ginda <Cent R R Co.
Bosca <Bosca & Co.
Adami <Gerken.
O'Neill <Quirk.
Edelman <Bergonzi.
Zebulsky <Gordon.
Trotta <Winkelman.
Stajspal <Gang.
Kulikofsky <Rubin.
Kelly <Newman.
Ebner <Levy.
Barkin <Mashkowitz.
Re Intemann, (Dolan.)
Re Edward Thompson Co <Lash.
O'Neil <Birdseye.
Tama <Tama.
Davidson <CNY.
Cohen <Stadler.
Barnhart <Cons Coal.
Brown <Sutton.
Jackman <Pechanett.
Eagle Wet Wash Laundry, Inc <Persilly.
Gormully <Holcomb.
Friedman <Hubbell.
Re McKinley.
Simonetti <Simonetti.
Schnitzer <Title Guar & Trust Co.
Gold <Macher.
Konashefsky <Emandess Holding Co.
Hilpert <Hilpert.
Steinberg <Gaer.
Yamnitsky <Rothman.
Slominsky <Roth.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Ware <Fluegelman.
Schachne <McLanahan, (2.)
Halbruen-Thompson <All-Amer Merc Corp
Pask <McCabe.
McKeon <McKeon.
Dunford <Brennan.
Penniman <Penniman.
Saltzman <Edirose Silk Mfg.
Guttman <Guttman.
Armstrong <Armstrong Bayer <Bayer.
Brown <Sutton.
Selby <Selby.
Barbrer <Katzbroski.
King <King.
Lafratta <Lafratta.
Demurrer:
Scharpe <Cushman & Dennison Mfg Co.
Preferred causes:
Case on <Schenkein <Kahn.
Suarez <Grecco.
Miller <Spiro.
Ansorge <Rosenberg & Neugass Co.
Re Moss.
Pinchuk <Lipafsky.
Re Fuchs.
Re Carroll.
Re Corcoran Fitzgerald & Co.
Murtha <Lewis.
Herrmann <NY.
Schaffer <Levin.
Chaloner <Sherman.
People, &c <Jackson, (6.)
Bresler <Int'l Ry Co.
Livingston <Phillips Over-Gaiter Mfg Co.
Uher <Uher.
Transoceanic SS Co <Bowring & Co.
Focht <Int'l Filteration
Met Life Ins Co <Chisholm Rty Co.
Glickstein <Geckstein.
Re Mayor, Alderman, &c.
Re Baskin.
Jacobson <Fidelity & Casualty.
Consal <Loew.
Carey <Hart.
Danziger <Hamilton Holding Co.
Ginda <Cent R R Co.
Bosca <Bosca & Co.
Adami <Gerken.
O'Neill <Quirk.
Edelman <Bergonzi.
Zebulsky <Gordon.
Trotta <Winkelman.
Stajspal <Gang.
Kulikofsky <Rubin.
Kelly <Newman.
Ebner <Levy.
Barkin <Mashkowitz.
Re Intemann, (Dolan.)
Re Edward Thompson Co <Lash.
O'Neil <Birdseye.
Tama <Tama.
Davidson <CNY.
Cohen <Stadler.
Barnhart <Cons Coal.
Brown <Sutton.
Jackman <Pechanett.
Eagle Wet Wash Laundry, Inc <Persilly.
Gormully <Holcomb.
Friedman <Hubbell.
Re McKinley.
Simonetti <Simonetti.
Schnitzer <Title Guar & Trust Co.
Gold <Macher.
Konashefsky <Emandess Holding Co.
Hilpert <Hilpert.
Steinberg <Gaer.
Yamnitsky <Rothman.
Slominsky <Roth.

Halperin <Del & Hudson Co.
Winkel <Robins.
U S Sav Bk <Pinkus.
Rosenbaum <Harrison.
Apicello <Sharboro.
Barnard <Swayne.
Re Cooney.
Brand <Brand.
Re Martine.
Re Donohue.
March <Berkman.
Cross <Cross.
Denivelle <Denivelle.
Re Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Co.
Re Pope.
Molinari <Molinari.
Solomon <Lowenthal.
Harris <Wohlthatter, (2.)
Goldman <Golde.
Todd <Nicol.
Feinstein <Feinstein.
Re Rogers.
Chaloner <Sherman.
Bradford <Kenyon.
Re Edw'd Hall & Co <Schrenkeisen.
Aponikas <Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Klokis <same.
Sabolowski <same.
Sapi Bros Co <S Shapiro Co.
Pahl <Gersteinhaber.
Cameron <Cameron.
De Agostini <Biaetti.
Wachtel <Trow Directory Printing Co.
Ehrlich <Mulcahy.
Edson <Bernhard.
Re Hoffman Motor Car Co.
Feaster <Scheffer.
Rowe <Rowe.
Cohen <Bloomenfeld.
Re Hoffman Motor Car Co.
Max Ams, Inc <Williams.
Bier <Bier.
Beattie <Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
Erlanger <Erlanger.
Re Brohel.
Re Long & Heller.
Goodrich Transit Co <Nat'l City Bank.
Marsh <Kaufman.
Moore <Aelter.
Bier <Bier.
Gillette <Gillette.
Consolidate Produce Co <Sawicki.
Stark <Murray.
Lebowitz <Ideal Novelty & Toy Co.
CNY <Fraser Talbiet.
Regan <Holbrook.
Cabot & Rollins Co.
Noritzer <Rubin.
Schumann Co.
V Vivaudou, Inc <Meyers.
Koss <Cohen.
M G Samuels & Co <Agricultural Ins Co, (2.)
Gormully <Halcomb.
Goetzer <Rubin, Schumann Co.
Heybeck <Bankers Nat'l Realty Co.
Levitt Taxier Shaws United <Republic Motor Sales Co.
O'Neil <Birdseye.
Cent Trust Co <26th & 29th St Crosstown R R.
Zane <Davis.

PART III.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McAuliffe <NY Rys, (2)
Lafrey <Morgan.
Feehan <N Y Rys.
Mestler <St Clair Rty.
Blair <Toole.
Barr <Schwarz.
Hallman <Lefkowitts.
Perlman <Lion Brewery.
Richards <Helfand.
Putzer <Bonis.
Mitchell <Gies.
Harris <Wm Krauss Garage Corp.
Rosen <Int R. T.
Lawler <Farrell.
Rosengarten <Weinberg
D Mayerson Co <Shapiro.
Kues <A. J. Robinson Co.
Lanecaster <Brain.
Burns <same.
Bruh <N Y Rys.
Oppenheimer <same.
Gray <Socy of N Y Hospital.
Mawhinney <Willard.
Brief <Naughton-Muigrew Motor Co.
Valente <Dausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Porezky <N Y Rys.
Monaco <Hudson Nav.
Unger <Cohen.
Monaco <Hudson Nav.
Moss <Realty Adv. &c, Co.
Alpert <Speckirtsky.
Nager <N Y Rys.
Kaplan <Int. R T. Co.
McLaren <Gerardts.
Carmody <Int R T Co.
Same <same.

Cohen <Lefkowitts.
Haroun <Verbeck.
Tauber <Forgang.
Rubin <Einhorn.
Smith <Horn & Hardart Co.
Moroney <Roth, (2.)
Lorains <Cort.
Gillen <Paramount Corp.
Klein <Gelband.
Kruland <Goldberg.
Hutter <Stoker.
Braverman <Gen Merchandise Exch.
Fried <Tauber.
Golden <Duklauer.
Teller <Levay.
Mahn <Majestic Hotel Co.
Strauss <C H Heer Dry Goods Co.
Delvaux <M Schwartz Silk Co.
Kerner <Jacobs.
Capenegro <Friedland.
Stoehr <N Y Rys.
Heller <Holzman.
Reardon <Rankin.
Halligan <Dillingham Theatre Co.
Berkowitz <Jacobsohn.
Marino <N Y Rys.
Dunlop <King Silk Co.
Cothelin <Edna Mort.
Singer <Wermes.
Mentesana <Star Co.
Albert <King.
Spring <Neuman Mercantile Co.
Iarisa <same.
West Mountain Bank <same.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Pancoast <Schreiberdorf—Washington Irving Taylor. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank <Schrenkeisen-William W. Pellet. Lawyers Mtge. Co. <Packard—H. Gratzville Munsen Cannon <Stewart et al.—Joseph N. Tuttle. Met. Sav. Bank <Hanna—J. Arthur Corbin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Alonzo P. Meyer <Kings Park Realty Co.—Alexander Rickart. Margaret Paulding <Giuseppe Fusco—Mitchell M. Friend.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY.
Re Public Serv Com.
Douglass <Collett.
King <Norris.
Stephens <Shapiro (2.)
City R R Co <McKenna.
Re Fensterheim.
Re Bond.
Goldberg <Goldberg.
Robitzek <Robitzek.
Socoloff <Helt.
Levinson <Goldstein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Dresgal <Hanson.
Storm <Hopewell Bldg Co.
Silverman <Pitts Life & Trust Co.
Fiddelman <Greater N Y Aid Socy.
Larson & Son, Inc <Newark Ry Co.
Schaller <Kronstein.
Cardillo <Strianese.
Muinick <Beck Const.
Levitt <Wilson.
Stevenson <Barack.
Lynch <Knight.
City R R Co <McKenna <Mangan.

TRIAL TERMS—Part Inq—Barrington <Repiti Co. (2.)
Bonsdonna <3d Av RR.
McGrath <Union Ry.
Ballenzweig Co, Inc <Dunbrowitzer.
Abragam <N Y Con RR.
Kantor <Carvel Co.
Flak <Schmuck.
Gross <Rodgers & H.
McCabe <Cherey, (2.)
Sworgofsky <Bieth (2).
O'Donnell <Webber.
Swenson <Union Ry.
Weber <same.
Freed <C I & B Ry.
Sneider <N Y Cons RR.
Dahlander <Park & Tilford.
Hammer <Wentz.
Antonelli <Mo-Dermott Dairy Corp.
Strassberger <Egerton.
San Stamped Wares, &c, Co <Canal Mfg.
Bennett <Bratton.
Shanley <Lawrence.
Tulchiner <Malcolm.

Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
Emma Synder,
Charles F Baxter,
Mary Ann Hennessey.
Alice Duffy.

Motion:
Rose Di Fini.

Accountings:
William Donovan,
Nathan Lissauer,
Edwin H Collett,
John William.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Estate of Joseph Cornceski.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Cromwell Realty Co <Block.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.—No day calendar.
Flygar <Swedish Fin Ev Church.
Paul <Union Ry.
Horwitz <same.
Horn <Rogers & Hagerty.
Miller <Smacker.
Baumstein <Jackowitz.
Rush <Reibstein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—William Wood et al <Mary Kelly et al—Andrew J Kelly.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Thomas, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar, at 1 P. M.

Re G A' Durban, &c.
Davidson <Kramer & Rosenthal.
Re East 9 & 10 Sts.
Re East River Park.
People <Harry Schertz.
Same <John Hertel.
Same <Fiore Grimaldi.
Same <George Rose.
Same <Kislowsky & Levy.
Same <J Pecoraro.
Smith <Erie RR.
Strauss <CNY.
Bus <Bausch.
People <Redmond.
Amussen <J Wanamaker.
Re will of W Titus, dec'd.
Fuller <Bradley Cont.
Fox, &c <Kane & Rubin.
Murphy <W A Prendergast, &c.

Non-enumerated day calendar:
Re 62d St.
Gottzer <Wiesendanger.
Re 24th St.
Walden <Goodman.
Feckinger <Meyer.
Re West 13th St.
Re Sisson.
Brokaw <Brokaw.

Enumerated day calendar:
Zweig <Zweig.
Waitkus <L V Coal Co.
Re Reuf.
County of Orange <Storm King Co.
People <Kaplinsky.
Matzhold <Gardner.
Overton <CNY.
Bauman <Bauman.
Ginsburg <Woolworth.
Emery <McCombs.
Meier <Glasser.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Mascolo <Scelso.
Valdes <Valdes.
Abramofsky <Abramofsky.
Coma <Profero.
Druckman <Bashkowitz.
Schwebel <People et al.
Alexandre <Alexandre (2.)
Kennedy <Kennedy.
Smith <Smith.
Wilson <Gerhard, Katt <Goldhammer.
Re Kimker.
Cozzo <Lentino.
Brossel <Long Beach Water Co.
Re Brueska.
Gibney <Gibney.
Brady <CNY.
Menasse <C T & B RR.
Knowles <NY Cons RR
Abramowitz <B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Steinbruker <same.
Intall <B H RR (2.)
Montgomery <same.
Corson <N B RR Co.
Kaplan <same.
Quilter <Gibbons.
Mattfeld <Pramuk.
Abramofsky <Abramofsky (June 22.)
Re Rutland Road (Wmsbg Impt Co.)

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1644.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Seals <Fed Dyestuffs Chem Co (demurrer.)
Hill <same (demurrer.)
Termini <Hutn.
Brochart <Bonifer.
Kelly <Kelly.
Snedeker <Miller.
McKenney <McKenney.
Abramowitz <Tamarkin
Wulstein <Wulstein.
Kunen <Kunen.
Widynski <Widynski.
Robinson <Robinson.
Manheimer <Schwartz.
Rinhorn <Berlat.
Trent Rty <CNY.
Tisch <same.
Zevin <same.
Zinkle <Reinhardt.
Johnson <Ditchett.
Fox <Std Tea & Coffee
Vollweiler <CNY.
Schmitt <same.
De Nicola <same.
Jones <Eagle Savings & Loan Co.
Scott <same.
Crowe <same.
Smith <same.
Dominaco <same.
Jennings <Jennings.
Decker <Hoag.
Interboro Cont Co <Ballie & Johnson.
Bandler <Bandler.
NY Dock <Flinn.
Beach <Beach.
Fennimore <Fennimore.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4340.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Morley <Nassau RR.
Lewin <CNY & BH RR
O'Leary <Cashophoco Transporters.
Manges <Steel Erectors
Haggerty <Neethiger.
Kiefer <Geaness.
Kenigsberg <Stewart et al.
Nelce <Bruckheimer.
Connolly, Ward <Fibich et al.
Hearon <Shewan & Sons.
Sinnott <Carroll.
Risch et al <CNY et al
Ward <NY Rys.
Carnick <Nas RR.
Thomas <B H RR.
Frey <CNY.
Jakubonis <NY Rys.
Granger Co <Universal Machinery Co.
Vollkommer <CNY.
Amcher <N Y Cons RR
Remmelman <Schmitt.
Rohlehon <B H RR.
Reilly <CNY et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Schaeffer <Krieger.
Gay <N Y Cons RR.
Buzzed <B H RR.
Griffin <CNY.
Radin <Sussman.
Levin <CNY.
Hill <Stick.
Wertheim <Reule.
Berri <Minton.
Maggio <Hager.
Wisinsky <Williams.
Lasser <N Y RR.
Kane <Ruppert.
Breiding <So Pac Co.
Williams <Rudd Nilsen Co.
Salzano <Gentile.
Fleming <Crosthwaite.
Hagedorney <Steel Erection Co.
Veil <Walton.
Orecchiuto <Chittenden
McGarry <15th Av Rty Co et al.
Goldfarb <Samuels & Sons.
Sisson <Maass et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9838.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Easton,
Alice Bennett.
Fred C Thyson,
Lizzie Wallen,
C Aalmgren,
Harris Brenowitz,
Michael Daly,
Cora L Reckfeller,
John J Vause,
Robert Middleton.

Accounting of:
George Geanes,
John Callahan,
Mary J Healy,
Michael McInerney,
John Cummings,
John Murphy,
Jeronemus Underhill,
Jacob Solkow,
Annie Healy,
Peter Thomas,
Joel Aalmgren,
Eliza Kenny,
James Brush,
Clemence Mousant.

Estates of:
Diebold Infants,
Jonas Gartenlaub, (2,)
Ellen Ginger,
Paul Desmar.

Contested calendar:
Mary A Rowan.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Jacobson <Nass El RR.
Tuchinsky <same.
Blavat <Bklyn Ferry Co.
Friedman <Umas.
Ahrens <Linder.
Broadson <Fernschild.
Larkin <Nass El RR.
Chielowski <Podahy Packing Co.
O'Hara <B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Zito <McLaughlin.
Rubin <Spiner Con Co.
Pereira <C I & B RR.
Taggart <Nass El RR.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 3853; on the call calendar, 2902.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

The answer must be "ready" or "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.

Meyer <Meyer.
Pragnell <Pragnell.
Hickman, an infant <Hickman.
Stephan Build & Con Co <Werner et al.
Donovan <Kissena Pk Corp et al.
McCormick <McCormick.
Vassar <Vassar.

Highest number on the calendar is 497.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lang <42d St, M & St N Av Ry Co.
Puls <same.
MacDonald <Bernheimers & Brewing.
Begg <B H RR et al.
McCready <same.
Blueman <Mack et al.
Bambach <Glass et al.
Title Guar & Tr Co et al <Roemmelle.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set for a day on this call:

Penn <Cranford Co.
Scharf <Boston.
Lemmer <Reich et al.
McCleave <N Y Cons R.
Proch <Degnon Cont.
Lechner <Krayer.
Innes <Kowall.
Gardiner <Stremmell.
White <Jones.
Ryan <Harris et al.
Diepold <Manhattan & Queens Trac et al.
Laney, as admx <Reynolds-T Corp et al.
Sullivan <Snare & T.
Friedman <B H RR.
Keaton <same.
Borgia <N Y & Q Co Ry Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1644.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Day Calendar—Young, J.

Wells <Walsh.
Boyer <Mihalyfi.
Cornell <Bonsall.
Fairchild <Smart (2.)
Wemple <Wemple.
Lowene <Carpenter.
Abrahams <Abrahams.
Fishbaugh <Brian.
Yonkers Bldgs Supply <Anderson.
Niedich <Willard Battery.

Highest number reached, 448.

TRIAL TERM—Day Calendar—Keogh, J.; Platt, J.

Yancey <West El RR, (8.)
Fischer <N Y Times.
Maxson <Bardeen.
Gregonis <Phila & R Coal & Iron Co.
Jackson <McGuire.
McQuade <Fitzpatrick.
Fusco <NY, M.
Dietz <Mt. Vernon.
Youmans <Picone, (2.)
Dmerskin <NY C & H R RR.
Rykrzynskie <Macksy.
Leach <Wohlfeil, (2.)
Williams <Bauman.
Flannery <NY Rys.
Zebrowski <N Y Cent.

These causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Ashley <Schnaier.
Whalen <Jones.
Washburne <White.
Duffy <West St RR.
McTeigue <Gates.
Pfoh <West El RR.
Flynn <Yonkers RR.
Zimmerman <Un Ry.
Malloy <Milliken.
Cooper <Goodman.
Farley <Yonkers RR Co, (2.)
Yocoloc <same.
Slavey <Mead.
McKeever <N Y Cent.
Petitte <same.
Paolillo <Union Ry.
Wehantire <West Elec RR.
DeCarmine <Munson S S Line.
Wurdemann <Harsberger.
Coleman <Mason & Hanger.
Cummings <Cox.
Nickerson <Electro Silicon.
Kelly <Gilliers.
Mechmann <Harriman.

Drain <Manhat Steam Bakery Co.
Molinari <City of New Rochelle.
Buchanan <Dickson & Turnbull.
Peppler <NY C RR Co.
Harding <Mowel, (2.)
Costello <Wallace.
Marshall <Zapherson.
Trettel <Ruppert.
Monahan <NY C RR Co.
Wilburn <Merrill.
Lyman <Putnam Coal & Ice Co.
Moresco <Moresco.
Mortensen <B H RR.
McKay <Baird.
Lawless <Nassau RR.
Rizza <Stevens Co.
Gann <McAvoy.
Loucks <same.
Abrams <same.
Simonetti <Pitts Cont.
Bigger <CNY Cons RR.
McCabe <CNY.
Curran <Nassau RR & Westcott Express.
Kennedy <B H RR.
Hilliker <Shapiro et al.
Bernl <Stroock.
Schubert <Haag.
Worth <Merck et al.
Sherman <Nassau RR.
Waldron <Quimby et al
Hederman <Guinan.
Glynn <Jacoby.
Wilson <McGoldrick.
Laun et al <Laun et al
Kent <Fraser.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 25rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in that event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons, firm or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any corporation or person offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price, upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency in the price for the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Room 2027, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF AND CLAIMANTS AGAINST AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, in accordance with an order of

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

58TH, 215 WEST.—Seven large, cool, outside rooms, three baths, convenient Broadway cars, subway; beautifully furnished; cheap; July-August. Telephone Riverside 206. Tannen.

58TH, 215 WEST.—Summer months; 6 beautiful rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 baths. Engel.

100TH ST., 818 WEST, Apartment 8 E.—Rent same, as unfurnished, eight rooms and three baths; use of good library; Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposures; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; June to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1. Telephone 8502 River.

100TH, 314 WEST.—To November, 7 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 baths; top floor, elevator apartment; Hudson River view; unfurnished rental. L. Fountain.

104TH, 250 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, $85; unfurnished, $75. Apt. 74.

110TH, 220 WEST. (Apartment 51.)—Fully furnished; July and August, or longer; small desirable family only.

111TH, 528 WEST.—July and August, 3 rooms, kitchenette; splendid air and light; near subway and Drives. Wollaston.

118TH ST., 517 WEST.—Completely furnished 5-room apartment; June to October. Rogers.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Furnished, airy 6-room elevator apartment; near Riverside. Lewis.

118TH, 210 WEST, THE CECIL HOTEL. DESIRABLE ROOMS AND SMALL SUITES, with or without bath, including full hotel service; attractive rates.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—For rent to Oct. 1, or entire year, one three-room kitchenette apartment on eighth floor, fronting south; rent reasonable to right person; owner leaving city. Call at 6D there, for information.

119TH, 485 WEST, FOUR-ROOM APARTment; all light, cool rooms; facing Columbia Campus and Palisades; rent moderate. Apply to Superintendent, Apt. 10A.

150TH, 600 WEST.—5-room apartment near Riverside, newly furnished; reasonable. Halper.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions leases unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK. THORNDYKE APTS., 208 W. 56TH. Suite, two rooms, bath; moderate rates.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Elite Renting Company, 25 West 42d.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61, (corner 140th.)—Four or six outside rooms; grand piano. Phone 7663 Audubon; call mornings.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Choice five-room apartment, eighth floor, facing Morningside Park; wide, unobstructed view; until Sept. 15 $300. Telephone 8905 Morningside, Apartment 8B.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Great sacrifice; magnificent corner; ten rooms, three baths; all or part; rare furnishings; artistic atmosphere. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; grand piano, linen, silver, Oriental rugs; superb view; sublet. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE, 116th.—Five rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; big sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—8 rooms, 3 baths, rest of Summer to Oct. 1, $125 per month. Apply Superintendent.

SEVEN ROOMS, all light, south, west exposure; near park; Summer, $100. Lenox 7771.

SPECIALIST.

Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d, Columbus 3974.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room, completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 805 W. 98TH St. Phone 6100—Riverside. Modern building, half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END AV., (82D ST.)—UNUSUAL CORNER APARTMENT, SEVEN TO TWELVE ROOMS; BIG CONCESSION. PHONE SCHUYLER 10495.

WEST END, 91st.—Charmingly furnished seven rooms, two baths; bargain, Columbus 8974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (Near 51st.)—Two rooms, bath, $30; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

TO SUBLET, unfurnished, an attractive corner suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; present tenant's lease expires Oct. 1st, 1918. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

213ST, 284-8 WEST. Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

45TH ST., 224 WEST.—Select, modern 2, 3, and 4 large rooms; moderate.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Beautiful, modern, extra large 3 and 4 rooms.

82D, 41 WEST.—SUBLET, IMMEDIATELY, FIVE LIVING ROOMS, APT. 1C.

112TH, 540 WEST.—Four large front rooms in select elevator house to lease; rent $35.

161ST AND 160TH. (Near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; rents $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

4 COOL ROOMS	$45-$50
6 LARGE ROOMS	$55-$65
6 LIGHT ROOMS	$60-$75
8 CORNER ROOMS	$80-$90

40 Morningside Av., N.E. Cor. W. 118th St. 8 min. 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. "L."

New York State.

In Ithaca—Six-room furnished apartment; convenient to university. Address Mrs. E. L. Emerson, 308 Stewart Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, three bedrooms and living room, upper West Side, bachelors, piano desirable; state terms. R 86 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted. Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d. Vanderbilt 4416.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

86TH, 124 EAST.—Very desirable room; nicely furnished; bath, telephone, homelike, moderate.

61ST, (Cor. Lexington.)—Comfortable room in elevator apartment, reasonable; gentleman. Lexingtonia. Apt. 10.

61ST, 6 EAST, (5th Av.)—Attractive large room, bath; small rooms.

67TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single rooms; references.

78TH, 29 EAST.—Comfortable front room; use of bath; business man.

83D, 58 EAST, (near Park.)—Single rooms; all conveniences; references. Tel. Plaza 2955.

67TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; bath; telephone; Summer rates; references.

60TH, 77 EAST.—Large front room, private bath; single rooms; first class; references.

60TH, 183 EAST.—Attractive, cool rooms; modern conveniences; ready access to stores and theatres; Summer rates.

83D, 165 EAST.—Well furnished light, airy rooms; good residential district; reasonable.

82D, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private house; all improvements; gentlemen; reference.

60TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; $11 weekly; small room; private bath; $5. Plaza 6150 or Superintendent.

84TH ST, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

83D, 31 EAST.—Attractively furnished large front room adjoining bath; private house; EXCEPTIONAL, large, elegant room, private house; all conveniences; Summer rates. Plaza 3800.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION.—Large, airy room, with bath; exclusive surroundings; board. Telephone Gramercy 8034.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator; electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; phone.

West Side.

47TH, 121 WEST.—Large, comfortable parlor floor, private bath; good for studio.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—1-3, together or separate, with private bath; electricity; references.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Large parlor front, private entrance; very pleasant, cheerful. McGurran.

23D ST., 302 WEST. — Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new, fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $8.50 weekly each.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

59TH, 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

60TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

46TH, 153 WEST.

Beautifully furnished rooms for gentlemen; private family; references required. Telephone Bryant 8888.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Rooms, with board; table board; references.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; twin beds; piano; home comforts.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; gentlemen only; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

67TH, 264 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; modern conveniences; private family; references. Nichols.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Newly furnished single; lavatory, elevator, electricity; private family; gentleman. Thompson.

57TH, 328 WEST.—For gentleman, four attractive, newly furnished rooms; single or communicating; elevator service; fifth floor.

57TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Three large rooms. Telephone Circle 419.

68TH, 59 WEST.—Room, private bath; in private house; gentlemen only; reference.

69TH, 118 WEST.—Extra large, double room, dressing room, private bath; kitchen privileges. Apt. 55.

69TH, 61 WEST, (near Park.)—Nice large room, with kitchenette; maid service.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; also large single room with hot and cold water; references exchanged.

70TH, 288 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom, in private apartment; bath, electricity. Telephone Columbus 8843. Lea.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson. Columbus 6314.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 up; suites; private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

71ST, 803 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; running water; Summer rates; breakfast served.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Front and back parlor, bath; suitable for doctor or dentist.

72D, 58 WEST.—Near park, subway, L; front; four windows; shower; electricity; elevator; private family; reasonable; phone Columbus 2051.

72D, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, newly decorated, with kitchenette; private bath; other rooms adjoining bath; reasonable.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

72D, 53 WEST.—Beautiful room for permanent; all conveniences. Col. 5220. Lamy.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity; telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

73D, 140 WEST.—TWO-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER PRICES.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished small room; running water, telephone; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 139 WEST.—Just opening newly furnished, decorated large rooms; electricity; select.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room near Subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

73D, 114 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms; Summer rates.

75TH, 127 WEST.—Newly decorated large rooms, suite; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; running water; convenient location; select residence. 1F.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive room; high-class elevator apartment; private family; $5. Wheeler.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Room, private bath; southern exposure, second floor. Schuyler 5075.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Artistic suite, with bath and telephone; maid service; near park.

75TH, (322 WEST END AV.) — Good airy rooms; conveniences; subway and cars.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; also small room; every convenience; reasonable.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, individual baths, electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 25 WEST.—Large back parlor with private bath; also hall room.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; cool double rooms, baths; single; running water, electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed private house; individual baths; phone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.

Attractively furnished room; private house; reference.

77TH, 315 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, with and without private bath; Summer rates, $3 to $10; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select; private house.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with private bath; refined home; electricity; phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 214 WEST.—2 large rooms, entire floor; private bath; one small; electricity.

78TH, 132 WEST. — Two nicely furnished large rooms, one small; private house.

80TH, 104-106 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private baths; medium rooms; reference.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private bath; attractive prices to nice people.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large suite or separately; airy, bright, quiet; southern exposure; running water, shower bath; 8th floor.

81ST, 251 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. HOLTON.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; small rooms; references; apartment, Jacobsen.

82D, 117 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and single rooms; running water, electricity; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent 2d floor, newly furnished, private bath, phone; references required.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water, telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 52 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, well furnished rooms; large, small; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, elevator; Schuyler 6776.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, private bath; near "L," subway; references.

82D, 8 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large room, second floor; small room; cool, comfortable; reference.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Splendid room, private bath; continuous hot water; other rooms; electricity.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity; breakfast optional; private house; reasonable.

85TH, 138 WEST. — Attractive large room; electricity, telephone, private bath; also back parlor.

85TH, 210 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, adjoining bath; phone; Summer rates. Taylor.

85TH, 108 WEST.—Studio, large front, first, second floors; housekeeping; running water; conveniences.

86TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity. Telephone 8725 Schuyler.

86TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, parquet floor, private bath; also small room.

86TH, (Near Broadway,)—Unusual outside room, running water, elevator. Schuyler 2739.

86TH, 338 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large, front room; running water, electric light; $7.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; kitchenettes, maid service, elevator. Kennedy.

87TH, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

88TH, 285 WEST.—Large room; private washroom; bath; every convenience. 8091 Riverside.

88TH, 250 WEST.—Very attractive, cool suite, consisting of large parlor, living room; sleeping room adjoining. Apt. 2, North.

97TH, 315 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—One or two connecting rooms, attractively furnished, overlooking Hudson. $7. Riverside 2493. Apartment 52.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed room, facing Broadway, accommodating one, two, opposite bath; 6th floor. Bolich, 7711 Riverside.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant, large room and bath; also small room; private house.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—3 rooms, en suite, or single; electricity; hot water; newly furnished; private; all light.

109TH, 301 WEST, (6B.)—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; private family; lavatory; kitchen privileges.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen; 7th floor.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; quiet, well-kept apartment; elevator. Lockwood.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, with running water; all conveniences. Apt. 5E.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Double, single rooms, 3 windows, adjoining bath; elevator. Hart.

115TH ST., (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

116TH, (near Riverside, Columbia.)—Large front room. Telephone 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

113TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; elevator building; $4; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

113TH, 417 WEST.

Cool front suite; excellent board. Sullivan.

123D, 348 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive large room; electricity; private house; low rates; easy reach Columbia. Phone 654 Morningside.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Well-kept rooms; elevator apartment; $2.50 to $5. Karlson.

127TH, 222 WEST.—Two cool, comfortable rooms, parlor floor; suitable for physician or dentist; all conveniences; reasonable.

140TH, 600 WEST.—One or two front rooms in quiet elevator apartment, corner of Broadway; references exchanged. Apartment 12.

140TH, 510 WEST. — Outside room; private family; cool. Apt. 55. Aud. 8598.

156TH, 553 WEST, "LAFAYETTE INN."—PLEASANT ROOMS, FINE PORCH, NEAR SUBWAY STATION; BUSINESS PEOPLE PREFERRED.

157TH, 540 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; telephone; subway; no other rooms. Apartment 5.

BROADWAY, (corner 56th.) — Exceptional large outside rooms; newly decorated and furnished; Summer rates; references. Apt. 8. The Rockingham.

BROADWAY, 2,880. (112th.)—Desirable room; cool, quiet. Telephone Morningside 3903. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66TH ST. COR.) Opposite Park, delightful corner room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (98th.)—Excellent southern room, bath adjoining; also study facing Park; rent separately; private family, Riverside 2326.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Beautiful suite, two rooms, bath, overlooking park.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Large outside room for one or two ladies; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37. Call after 4.

COOL, comfortably furnished 7-room apartment overlooking Central Park West; sublet for Summer; $125 month. Telephone Worth 4440.

FURNISHED ROOM by the week, private family. Riverside 4702.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Apartment 3A.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Three, four rooms independent housekeeping suite, facing Park. Carter.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (CORNER 94TH.) Elegant, large, corner suite or room and bath; beautiful outlook; breakfast optional; refined private family. Clark. Tel. Riverside 3287.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th St.)—Attractive room; all home conveniences; gentleman. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, 10A.

WEST END AV., (Convenient 86th St. Subway.)—Private home, apartment, accommodate 2, 3 gentlemen; large airy 2 room, bath suite; bountiful table; $180-$200 monthly. Schuyler 9803.

WEST END AV., 611, NEAR 89TH ST. New, elegantly furnished, large back parlor bedroom with kitchenette; best location in city.

WEST END AV., 664, (Block to Subway.)—Exceptionally well furnished large and small rooms; twin beds; running water.

WEST END AV., 672.—Suite, handsomely furnished; private bath, kitchenette; large room, bath.

WEST END AV., 543.—Room with private bath; also other rooms; references; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single and double rooms, private bath. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, $6; double room, private bath, $10.

Brooklyn.

177TH ST., 54 EAST.

Single and double rooms; private family; references.

CLIFTON PLACE, 34, (near St. James Place.)—Attractive, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

CUMBERLAND ST., 315.—Small and large room; telephone; two minutes from subway.

GREENE AV., 145.—Large front alcove, suitable for two men; hot and cold water; bath; good board; reasonable.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN just back from Europe wishes room with congenial family or will share apartment; references given. K 21 Times.

Young business man wants room in private family where no other roomers, at about $15 a month. R 37 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; refined home; references.

58TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Rooms, board, teachers' residence. Telephone 9766 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room; all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; telephone; excellent table; references.

67TH, 32 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; table board. Columbus 6396.

72D, 258 WEST.—Single and double room; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9987.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer home, suite or single room; table optional.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room, smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

78TH, 240 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed; electricity, private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; select, private house; excellent table.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; Riverside, subway; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, bath, for two; smaller; fine table; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable large room; hot and cold water; private bath.

89TH, 63 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; Summer rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, can accommodate few people; excellent table.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

96TH, 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

97TH, 256 WEST.—All comforts of home; private family; excellent table; terms moderate.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small room; overlooking Columbia campus; excellent table.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent board; references.

Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BATH with room and board, $12 weekly. 1,152 Pacific St., near Bedford Av. Prospect 2900.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Westchester.

EDGEWATER LODGE, on Sound.—Delightfully furnished rooms, with board; easy commuting; Harbor Lane, New Rochelle; references. Telephone 91W.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH.—Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; special season rates; excellent board; reasonable.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY," 45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2820. W. T. Reade, Prop.

FEW CHILDREN taken to board during the Summer; experienced mother's care; formerly trained nurse; refined surroundings, near beach; references exchanged. H. P., Bradley Beach, N. J.

New York State.

Boarders wanted; quiet, refined, elderly people at private Adirondack Camp, on beautiful lake; all city conveniences; four miles from railroad station, on State road. Address Mrs. Lyna Miles, 41 South Lake Av., Albany, N. Y.

WILLOW REST COTTAGE.—Large rooms; near lake; homelike place; good cooking; fine garden. Mrs. L. Lounsbury, Athens, N. Y.

JEFFERSON VALLEY, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; own farm products; near beautiful lake; $7 to $10. Mrs. K. C. Outhouse.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN unusual opportunity is offered to buy a few high-grade used cars at reasonable prices, all late models, with electric self-starter and lights; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6837.

ADVANTAGEOUS BUYS!!

1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC 7-PASSENGER.
1916 Chevrolet 1914 Cadillac 7-pas.
1916 Paige Roadster 1914 Jeffery
1915 Buick 1914 Hupmobile road.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
315 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

A SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
HUDSON-SUPER-SIX "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. "55" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI 70-80, latest importation.

EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels. BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK.—Light 4, 1916 touring, many extras; excellent condition; must sell; make offer. Call, 2-7 P. M., Apartment 26, 550 West 157th. Phone Audubon 4020.

BUICK 1916 seven-passenger "d-55" touring; many extras, including traveling trunk; excellent condition. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL 4 PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917, 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "RACING 4."
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
SIMPLEX 38 LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.

Elegant seven passenger touring car; run less than 5,000 miles; this car is one of the last 1916 series; has set of slip covers; looks and runs like new; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. Best Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

DODGE, 1917, brand new, two extra shoes, one extra tube; bumper; price $870 cash. 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE 1916, 38, 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; extra tires, slip covers. 159 West 127th St. Morningside 3960.

MERCER 1916, touring body, six-passenger, full equipment. M 240 Times Downtown.

NATIONAL 1917 TWIN 6 SEDAN; run 2,900 miles; has 5 wire wheels, slip covers, and all latest equipments; cost $8,000; owner going away, must sacrifice same. 150 West 55th St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 8078.
'16 "1-35" Touring, 7-pas.
'16 "1-25" Touring, 7-pass.
'15 "48" Touring, 5-pass.
'15 "2-38" Touring.
PACKARDS ALSO 1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
1916 Cadillac Touring, 7-pass.
1916 Cadillac Coupelet.
1914 Stutz Runabout & Bearcat.
1913 Lancia Touring.
1913 Mercer Runabout.
1913 Mercer Racebout.

LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD—TWIN SIX, (1917,) with handsome seven-passenger Fleetwood limousine body, made to order; all absolutely new and unused, completely equipped; price $5,000. Offered on account of owner's illness. For particulars and demonstration apply to G. R. Potts, care of P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 1751.

PACKARD 2-88 Touring, 7-passenger, 1915, excellent condition, like new; seen for demonstration any time. Phone Forest Hills 6858. 98 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, L. I.

PACKARD 14-38, beautiful 7-passenger touring; has 34x4½ wheels, slip covers, electric starter, extra shoes, rims, etc.; make offer. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD 1916 TWIN "6."

135 touring car, runs and looks like new; price $1,850. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Bklyn.

PACKARD 1915 8-38; beautiful condition; 7-passenger touring; will rent or sell. O'Neill, Columbus 1364.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, 6-48, seven passenger touring; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PULLMAN chummy Dort Studebaker
Dodge Roadster Cadillac Touring
Chandler Roadster Buick Overland Touring
One Man Tops Bodies Top Envelopes
20th Century Co., 1700 Broadway, 5th floor.

A 1916 SIMPLEX ROADSTER, Combination 2 or 4 passenger; sport model; run less than 4,500 miles; submit offer. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood panelled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT, 1916, 7 passenger touring car, with 1917 improvements; practically new; run 3,000 miles. 807 5th Av., Room 501, Murray Hill 9853.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

WESTCOTT, 1917, 4-passenger; cost me $2,000; will sell at a bargain or exchange for smaller car. 105 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 7388.

WINTON Light Six, 1915 model; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobile Garages.

GARAGE.—Two-story fireproof; no elevator; runway; space for 200 cars; 810 and 812 10th Street Garage, Inc. 814-22 Main Tract St. (near 56 Av.) Harlem 1488

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC touring; rent hour, day, month; owner drives; experienced. 1,921 3d Av.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 59th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD LANDAULETTE, BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE; MONTHLY; REASONABLE. COLUMBUS 6224.

PACKARD seven-passenger; trip; monthly preferred. Gallo, 2,136 3d Av. Harlem 7596.

PACKARD Touring; late model; air spring; $2.50 hourly; calling monthly. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, for cash, high-grade used car, 4 passenger; (prefer Stutz, Mercer, Roamer;) owner only. Mr. Fox, 7th floor, 110 West 40th.

Wanted, for cash, Stutz; Cadillac 1916, 1917 models only. A. W., Times Harlem.

MERCER, Stutz, Cadillac, or similar car wanted. Box P 137 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909 Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7020. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Oldest and best school in Brooklyn. Classes for men and women. 1121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable. Ladies' also Ford. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED---Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; American; thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of stenography; familiar with secretarial duties; conscientious worker. L. 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, thoroughly experienced, own correspondent; moderate salary. S. Karansky, 5 Attorney St., city.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and typist; thoroughly experienced; best references. G 68 Times.

CHAMBERMAID. — Lady wishes to place chambermaid, competent; country. Call 22 West 82d.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and general office worker. Miss H., 348 East 41st.

INTERPRETER, &c.—Member of French Commission recommends young French lady; knows French and English; act as interpreter or cashier; knowled

FORM A NEW PARTY OF TAMMANY'S FOES

The City Democracy, Martin W. Littleton Chairman, Announces Its Program.

PLANS PRIMARY CONTESTS

National Administration Said to Approve—Organization Favors the Re-election of Mayor Mitchel.

The organization of the City Democracy, to oppose Tammany Hall, designed to be the most aggressive anti-Tammany organization since the days of the County Democracy, was announced yesterday by Martin W. Littleton, its Temporary Chairman. The headquarters of the organization will be opened to the public today at 30 East Forty-second Street, in the rooms used by the National Democratic Committee in the last campaign. The new organization is said to have the approval of the National Administration.

Among several hundred organizers of the new city party there appear the names of Frank L. Polk, Counselor to the Department of State at Washington; Gordon Auchincloss, son-in-law of Colonel House, personal friend of President Wilson; Cleveland H. Dodge, Francis Lynde Stetson, Frederic R. Coudert, and Robert E. Simon, who is related to ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, who was the Chairman of the Wilson Finance Committee during the campaign last Fall. Joseph B. Truesdale, the Temporary Secretary of the City Democracy, was the Chairman of the Wilson College Men's League in the same campaign.

None of the organizers of the new party holds office under the City Administration. The City Democracy favors the re-election of Mayor Mitchel, although no announcement regarding candidates has yet been made. It has been decided, however, to wage a contest in the primaries on Sept. 19. The question of candidates and other plans will be disclosed, it was said, at the first mass meeting to take place within ten days.

It is intended, it is said, to continue the City Democracy as a permanent party in municipal affairs, with organizations in every Aldermanic district in each of the boroughs. The organization has been in process of formation since Feb. 14.

Party's Purposes Defined.

A prepared statement regarding the new City Democracy and its organizers, made public by Chairman Littleton, was in part as follows:

"The character and standing of these leading Democrats will be at once a surprise to machine politicians and a source of much gratification to the great army of Democrats in this city who wish the city's Democracy to measure up to a Democracy which is making history. On this general committee are proportionate representatives of Democrats from all the five boroughs of the city.

"The plans of the organization have been forming since Feb. 14, when a number of Democrats prominent in national, State, and city affairs met and drafted a program upon which the City Democracy is based. Numerous meetings have been held. Every detail for an effective and a permanent organization has been gone over by Democrats of standing both in the rank and in the file of the party.

"The City Democracy has been formed as a permanent medium for political action by that great body of Democrats in New York City who cannot and will not follow the dictation of Tammany Hall.

"We are all Democrats loyal to Democratic principles and to the splendid leadership of Woodrow Wilson, but we feel that our party in this city never can exercise its proper influence or enjoy the respect of Democrats through the country so long as it is dominated locally by the selfish coterie now in control. This is the first thing any true Democrat will tell you.

Assails Tammany Leadership.

"No Democrat who wants to see the interests of his party advanced in the State and in the nation or who is desirous of having the right kind of administration in our city can follow Tammany 'leadership' without apology.

"Tammany Hall administrations in New York have done more injury to the Democratic Party in the nation and in the State than any other single cause. They have worked lasting injury to the good reputation of our city. Because of this record Democrats have never had any respect for Tammany Hall, and in consequence the Democratic Party in New York City has had absolutely no weight in national party councils. Every Democrat in and out of Tammany Hall knows the bitter truth of this fact.

"In local city administrations every Mayor who has followed Tammany's commands has been execrated for bad government by the people on election day and every Mayor who has stood on his own feet and tried to give the city good government has been thrown overboard by Tammany Hall.

"It is time to put an end to the reign of such an organization, and fortunately, the prospect for doing so was never so promising as just now. Tammany's stock in trade is its claim to regularity, yet it never has hesitated to sacrifice Democratic candidates when it suited its purposes to do so.

"It is notorious that it failed to give proper support to President Wilson and to Judge Seabury last Fall, and the brutal manner in which the Brooklyn wing of Tammany openly knifed the regular Democratic candidate for District Attorney in that county shows in a perfectly clear way the lengths to which the present so-called Democratic organization will go when any Democratic candidate dares to oppose its will in the primaries.

"James T. O'Neill was nominated by the voters at the primaries of 1916 for District Attorney in Kings County against the candidate put forward by the party organization, which thereupon expended its chief energy in punishing O'Neill for having appealed directly to the voters of his party.

"In a single election district, which contained 218 enrolled Democrats and thirty-seven enrolled Republicans, O'Neill received only twenty-one votes, and his Republican opponent 278 votes. Every one knows that a result of this kind can only be achieved by the deliberate work of the party organization to knife its own candidate.

"Lastly, in spite of the great progress made throughout our country in securing better city government through nonpartisan administration, Tammany Hall and the present leaders of the Democratic Party of New York City have set themselves stupidly and inexorably in opposition.

"So far as they are concerned we are still living in the days when the public affairs and administration of the greatest city in the country are considered only in the light of political plunder.

"We therefore invite all Democratic voters who believe in the ideals of the party to join with us in sustaining good government by defeating Tammany Hall in the forthcoming municipal election. It is a duty to the City of New York and a duty to true democracy."

It was said yesterday that the names of the members of the City Committee would be announced shortly. Whether or not a fusion of Democrats and Republicans will be sought is a question that has not yet been considered, it was said.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On August 18, 1913, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST.—Black leather folding wallet containing money and papers between John Street and 26th Street and Broadway, off 4th Avenue; liberal reward for information or return. A. O. Kaplin, 1,133 Broadway, Farragut 536.

LOST.—Lady's black velvet hand bag, containing valuables, on west-bound car, 42d Street Ferry, 9 A. M. boat, Thursday morning, June 14, 1917; reward offered. Apply T. Cheyne, 123 West 44th Street.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between Fulton subway and Jersey Central, small gold monogrammed watch on fleur-de-lis pin; liberal reward. Apt. 62, 150 Claremont Av., city.

LOST—On 8th Av. elevated, one steel gauge marked R. 231, P. M. & T. Corp. Kindly return to Princeton Machine and Tool Corporation, 188 Prince St.; reward.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 6, diamond ring, 2 large diamonds set across, diamonds in shank, gold mounting; $250 reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Friday, June 15, veil pin of small pearls and diamonds, platinum mounting; finder please return to 126 East 35th. Telephone 1959 Murray Hill; reward.

LOST—Saturday night, 7th Av., 48th St., Broadway car, via 42d to Madison Av., satin bag, containing jewelry, money; reward. Return Jones, 725 7th Av.

LOST—White fox fur, between 6th Av., 39th St. to 45th St., 5th Av., Sunday evening; liberal reward. Dupuis, 20 West 65th St., or call 3089 Vanderbilt.

LOST—On Friday, Manhattan St. subway station, pansy pin, with diamond centre; reward. Finder please return Apt. 44, 550 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire brooch on northbound 5th Av. bus Monday morning; suitable reward if returned to Marion White, Hotel Savoy.

LOST.—Antique gold sword pin with scabbard between Hotel Ansonia, 72d to 71st, and West End Avenue; reward. Apply Hotel St. Andrew.

LOST.—Coral cameo brooch, between 120th and 90th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue; liberal reward. A. Madden, 414 West 120th.

LOST.—Diamond lavalliere, vicinity Riverside Drive, 116th-119th Streets; reward. Telephone 6047 Morningside.

LOST—Diamond pony with ruby eye, Thursday, June 14, P. M.; liberal reward. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St.

LOST.—Wednesday, gold fob with monogram G. W., keepsake; reward. Weller, 1,087 Ogden Avenue, Bronx.

LOST—Gold signet ring; initials inside E. M. P.; reward. Return 47 East 92d.

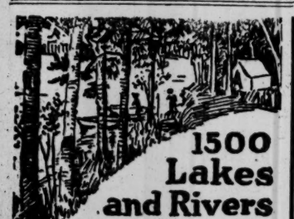
LOST.—Citizen papers, kindly return. Jacob Ganis, 68 Lenox Avenue; reward $10.

$50 REWARD.—Return of pearl scarfpin, lost June 11, between Red Bank, N. J., and New York City, via P. R. R. Co., 8:44 A. M. train; no questions asked. Theo. B. Starr, Inc., 8th Av. and 47th St., N. Y. C.

$50 REWARD for diamond circle pin, P P in diamonds in centre, on June 12, between New York and Long Beach. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Red chow dog, near East 86th Street. Finder please return to Walter Damrosch, 146 East 61st Street. No questions asked. Reward.



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"When Broke" Call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., Near 14th Street.

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"The regularity of the sailings, the frequency of the service, the expedition with which through shipments are handled, and the promptness in adjusting claims for damage and overcharge were testified to by numerous shippers."

The above refers to the Steamship Service of the
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"Balm in Gilead, fellow readers of fiction! A serious novel that unswervingly holds the attention that descends to no remotest hint of the questionable or morbid." —*Chicago Herald.*

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At no matter what price we sell we guarantee every yard of cloth that goes into an Arnheim suit as strictly all wool. This guarantee has stood for more than forty years and will stand as long as mills can be found to make all wool fabrics.

Our Spring showing of materials covers a wide range of color effects in serges, homespuns, finished and unfinished worsteds and novelties.

Suits to Measure, $25

Army Officers' Uniforms

We are prepared to take orders for quick delivery for O. D. serge uniforms at $32 and up; overcoats at $30 and up. Khaki uniforms at $12—to measure only. We are well supplied with materials. Samples on request.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D. ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*When some folks talk about all wool fabrics it's really a cotton yarn.* Arnheim Axioms.

"The New York Central track is really perfect" —JOSEPH CARLIER, *Assistant Professor of Railways, Liege University, Belgium.*

Professor Carlier was recently in this country making an official study of American railways as a model for Belgium.

In an interview in the *New York Times* he made the statements reproduced herewith concerning the New York Central Lines.

But a railroad, however perfect to-day, will be inadequate to perform its functions to-morrow without constant heavy expenditures of new capital.

Rising prices for fuel, labor, materials and equipment make it imperative that the public and governmental authorities afford fair treatment, and permit compensating rates, in order that it may maintain that stability of credit which is necessary to attract new capital in competition with world-wide international borrowing.

"My trip on the New York Central was made in a splendid new electric locomotive of 2,000 horse power. I have visited many railroad shops in England and have seen many electrifications. I found the working of the New York Central electrification really wonderful. The stability of the locomotive, the working of the engine—I was quite surprised. It was really splendid. I cannot say too much for the motion, in a word, I did not feel any disturbance which would indicate a fault in the track or a wrong conception in the locomotive. The maintenance of the track for the section traveled by me is really perfect, as compared with similar tracks on European railroads. It is not necessary to speak of the terminal. It is a work of genius. It is the only work in the world of its kind. Every one knows that. Is it not so?"

The New York Central Lines
"America's Greatest Railway System"

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"For the Public Service"

The Hampton Shops as an Artistic Centre

AMONG the wealth of beautiful things which make the Hampton Shops so fascinating a place of pilgrimage for the esthetically minded, it is only natural that Furniture should play a leading part.

¶ Truly they have an abiding charm of their own, these Hampton Reproductions of the time-weathered Oak, the richly grained Walnut and the gleaming Mahogany reminders of those by-gone times when Cabinet making was a living and a breathing art. Yet one is apt to turn from them to the equally pleasing auxiliaries with which, in the Hampton Galleries, they are surrounded—the delicate Porcelains and finely cut Crystals, for instance, the shimmering Silks and other nicely woven Textiles or the decorative Pictures.

The Decorative Resources of the Hampton Shops

¶ It is these that bear eloquently mute witness to the discerning taste, the suggestive skill and the limitless resources of the Hampton Shops as Interior Decorators.

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Republic Trucks command this confidence because they *show* the dependability, the low upkeep and the moderate first cost that have made them the first choice of 2000 business men a month--men whose business demands prompt and efficient delivery service.

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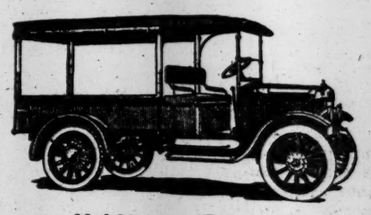
Service is the foundation of this new company. Two new, completely equipped service stations--one in New York and one in Newark--are practically ready to give the best truck service you've ever known.

Telephone or write for a demonstration. You'll get a new idea of the buying power of good American dollars. 'Phone now.



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Full Panel Body, $40.00 extra.

A Republic for every Service--
Model 10, 1-ton, with express or stake body, and bow top..... F. O. B. Factory $1195
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Model A, 2-ton chassis.. 1785
Model T, 3½-ton chassis 2675

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